SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods, Chattels, rights and credits of the estate and effects of WILLIAM GIMBAR, late a Senior Pilot in the East India Company's Service, deceased, may be granted to Elizabeth Gimbar, the Widow of the said deceased; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 18th day of March, 1839.

H. A. WOODHOUSE,
Petitioner's Proctor.

SUPREME COURT.---Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration in the Goods of THOMAS GREEN, late Bombay Mariner and W. D. CRUICKSHANKS late a Captain in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, severally deceased, may be granted to OSWALD WILLIAM KETTERER ESQ. Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.---Dated this 22nd day of March 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—Messrs ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit for public sale, at their rooms, on wednesday next, the 3rd proximo, at 11 A. M. a valuable assortment of property, consisting of piece goods, grey Domestics, Long cloth, Madapollams, and Doties, an invoice of superior Beaver Hats, a few pair of handsome plated Candlesticks and Shades, Musical Boxes that play, 2 and 3 Tunes.

At Noon.

A few H'hds of rejected Beer, and any Horses or Carriages that offer.

Nesbit Lane, 29th March 1839.

FOR SALE on Commission, at ROBERT FRITH AND CO., a Canteen, handsomely fitted up with silver plate of Queen's pattern, Contents as follows.

1½ Dozen Table, Dessert, and Tea spoons
1½ Do....Do....Do....Forks.
1 Soup & 4 sauce Ladles.
2 Pair salt spoons & 2 Gravy do.
1 Fish slice 1 Butter knife.
And one each, Butter, Tea, Sugar, and milk Pot.
price moderate.

ON COMMISSION.—A fashionable Gold Hunting watch by McCabe, with Gold Chain and Key, price 500 Rupees, Cash.

ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 2d Proximo, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence the "*Shrubbery*," the Household Furniture and Property of the Honorable J. A. DUNLOP, Esq. leaving Bombay—The same consists of handsome Plated Ware, Glass, Breakfast, Dinner and Desert Services; handsome Household Furniture of every description; a very handsome Rose-wood "*Una Corda Patent Self Adjusting*" Pianoforte made by "*Robert Wales*"; Pedestal and Suspending Argand Lamps; a handsome Eight-Day French Clock; Wall Shades with cut Pans and Drops; a Patent Steel Spring bed for large Bedstead; a Mahogany Steel Spring Couch and a pair of Mahogany Easy Chairs upon the same principle; Dispense Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.

ALSO.

A light Posting English Chariot with Harness, a double bodied Cabriolet Phaeton with Rumble (made to order for this country by "Fife" of Long Acre) and nearly new Harness; two pairs of Grey Carriage Horses; a Grey Saddle Horse; Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles; two Palanquins, &c. &c.

Patterns of the Dinner and Breakfast Service may be seen at the Rooms of the Advertizers.

Catalogues will be published and the Property is now on view.

There will also be sold by this opportunity a Service of Plate of Modern Pattern, and many valuable articles not included in the catalogue.

No. 10 Forbes Street Bombay, 30th March, 1839.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 1st April (instead of Wednesday the 27th instant as before Advertized) at their Rooms—A Variety of Goods, the property of deceased officers, vizt :—Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Plated Glass, and Queens Ware, Wallshades with Drops and Pans, China Sugar Jars, Books, Gun and Pistols, a Canteen, three Large Oil Paintings. French Clock and Time Pieces, Common Kuckoo Clocks, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

At 12 o'clock an excellent Bengal Built Palanquin.—Bombay, 30th March 1839.

A THIRD CLUB OF 15 TICKETS IN THE 64TH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHND & Co. Beg to acquaint the public, that they have made a Third Club of Fifteen Tickets of the 1st Class of the above Lottery, divided into (50) fifty Shares, each at Rupees (13) Thirteen, on the same terms and conditions as the first Club, as published in the Bombay *Courier* under date the 9th March 1839.—Bombay, 30th March, 1839.

THE SIXTY FOURTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the first Class are for sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHND AND Co's, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, viz.

Whole Ticket at Rupees 41 each.
Half Do. at ,, .. 20½ ,,
Quarter Do. at ,, .. 10½ ,,

TERMS CASH.

The Drawing of the First Class will take place on the 10th April.—Bombay, 30th March 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 30 MARCH, 1839. No. 3225.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th instant, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—Courier Office, 30th March, 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st January 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 30th March 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DADOBA MOROJEE having contracted with BOMANJEE RUSTOMJEE (Tenee) to sell to him, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Salt Batty Ground, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay at Breach Candy road, near Tad Dew, opposite to the garden belonging to Dadabhoy Cowasjee's Sons. Any person or persons having any claim or demand, by way of mortgage, inheritable right or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same to Messrs. MORGAN and ARMITAGE, Attornies for the purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 28th day of March, 1839.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the BANK OF BOMBAY will be held at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART AND Co. on THURSDAY next the 4th April at 3 O'clock precisely, for the purpose of laying the proceedings of the Bank Committee since last General Meeting before their constituents. Copies of the MEMORIALS to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors forwarded by the two last overland Mails, and the other Documents connected with the proceedings of the Committee, will be open to the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Secretary, on the premises of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART & Co. between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

J. SMITH.
Provisional Secretary Bank Committee.
Bombay, 30th March 1839.

MUSSOORIE HOTEL, Cards containing all particulars can be had on Application to MR. WEBB.---Mussooree, 1st March, 1839.

TO BE LET, a House No. 3 in Rutherfield Street.

Do. in Matoonga.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*, 30th March 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1839.

No. 172.—Lieutenant W. H. Welsh of the 26th Regt. Madras N. I. is allowed to proceed to Sea and Neilgherries for a period of 18 months, for the benefit of his health.

No. 173.—The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope granted to Lieut. H. J. C. Shakespear of the 25th Regiment Bengal N. I. by Government General Order of the 13th instant, No. 159 is cancelled at that Officer's own request.

No. 174.—Lieut. W. G. Hebbert Acting Executive Engineer at Ahmednuggur is permitted to remain at the Presidency for the purpose of giving evidence before a Court of enquiry.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1839.

No. 175.—Corporal D. B. Hodge of the Engineer Corps having lodged the Requisite sum in the Paymaster's Treasury, is allowed his discharge from the army.

Bombay Castle, 25th March, 1839.

No. 176.—The undermentioned Officers, Cadets of the season 1823, are promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain, from the dates specified opposite their names.

Lieutenant J. A. Eckford, of the 19th Regt. N. I. date of rank 14th Feb. 1839.
Lieut. W. Purves of the 9th Regt. N. I 21st do. do.
Lieut. E. P. DelHoste 16th Regt. N. I. do. do. do,
Lieut. D. Graham, 19th Regt. N. I. 11th March do.
Lieut. W. Jones, 20th Regt. N. I. do. do. do.

No. 177.—The following promotion is made.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Cornet L. Vardon to be Lieut. vice Campbell deceased, date of rank, 19th Feb. 1839.

The undermentioned officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, vice Vardon promoted.

Cornet P. L. Brooke, Rank in the Regiment Army, 19th February, 1838.

No. 178---The following Native Promotions and appointments are made.

Gun Lascars attached to the Regiment of Artillery.

Jemedar Dhondee Powar to Subedar and Havildar Bhoddee Khan to be Jemedar, in succession to Subedar Major Shaik Moiden deceased.---Date of rank 16th Feb., 1839.

Appointment.

Subedar Emam Soortee to be Subedar Major vice Shaik Moiden deceased.---Do. 16th Feb., 1838.

No. 179.---The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Captain Ermis, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as assistant Adjutant General to the Poona Division of the Army during the absence of Lieutenant Morse.

Lieutenant T. R. Stewart of the 8th Regiment N. I. to act as adjutant to that Regiment during the period that Lieutenant Cristall may be in charge of the Regiment.

Ensign C. Williams, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as adjutant to the Right Wing of that Regiment, from the date of Captain Wynter's arrival at Hursole.

Ensign W. G. Arrow of the 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the Right Wing of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry so long as it may be at Hursole.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1839.

No. 180.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, in republishing the following General Order by the Commander in Chief of India, under date 20th November last, directs the attention of all Officers of other Presidencies Commanding Divisions, Stations, Corps, and Detachments situated within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, to conform thereto, and to furnish all such Duplicates of Reports and Returns to the Staff of this Army, as may be considered necessary by those authorities.

GENERAL ORDER.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp Bhaga Purana, 20th November 1838.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, is pleased to direct, that, when Troops are serving at stations situated within the limits of a different Presidency from their own, they are, while so employed, to be considered as subject to the orders of the local authorities, the dates of Commissions deciding the relative positions of Officers of the different Armies. Officers Commanding Corps situated as above referred to, will however conform to the regulations of their own Presidency in transmitting for information, Periodical Reports and Returns to the Head Quarters of the Army to which they more especially belong; duplicates of which are to be forwarded to the several Authorities under which they may be actually placed for the time.

No. 181.—The Government of India having recognized the right of Drummers and Fifers of the Bengal Establishment, enlisted on (7) seven Rupees per month, to additional Pay for length of service, in like manner as Sipahees, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend its application to the same grade under this presidency.

Drummers and Fifers who were on the strength of the Bombay Army prior to General Orders of the 7th April 1837, and now receive Rupees (8-12-0) eight and twelve annas per mensem, are to have their pay increased to (9) nine Rupees after twenty years service.

No. 182.—With reference to the General Order dated the 5th ultimo. No. 88, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that the total augmentation to be made to the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, is the same as that made to the Regiments of the line by General Orders dated the 11th of July and 3rd of September last, vizt. one Havildar, one Naik and twenty Privates.

The whole of this augmentation is to be considered as temporary, and the Men enrolled or promoted in consequence thereof, are to be informed, that they are liable to be discharged, or to revert to their former Rank whenever their services may no longer be required, without having any claim on Government.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1839.

No. 183.—With reference to the General Order No. 414, dated 20th ultimo, re-establishing the Military Board, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the practice in force before the dissolution of the former Military Board, for assembling Committees of Survey at the Presidency, be now reverted to, vizt. that the Committee be assembled by order of the Board, on an application from the Department requiring its service.

No. 184.—Brevet Captain J. C. Anderson, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, will proceed to Poona and take charge of the Poona Pay Office, from Lieutenant Stevens, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to which he stands appointed during the absence of Captain Corsellis.

By MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN FITGERALD, K. C. B.

25th March 1839.

The 2 European Sappers and Miners arrived from Poona are attached to the 2d Battalion of Artillery and the native detail of Pioneers to the Marine Battalion until further orders.

Lieut. W. G. Rawlinson of the Bombay European Regt. is directed to join the Head Quarters of his Regt. at Aden in charge of the recovered men of that Regt. proceeding to join.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1839.

No. 27.—The following is an extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 23rd of January 1839.

"We have appointed the undermentioned persons, volunteers for the Indian Navy, vizt.

Mr. Henry Ralph.
,, James Trouson.
,, Miller Barrington Worseley."

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1839.

Mr. A. Richardson, assisant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave, from the 1st proximo, to proceed to the presidency, for the purpose of being examined in the Guzerattee language.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1839.

The leave of absence granted on the 1st January last, to Mr. T. Ogilvy, third assistant to the collector in Candeish, is to commence from the 16th March 1839.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1839.

Mr. D. A. Blane, collector of Candesh, is permitted to remain for a further period, on deputation in the districts, in order to complete the Tunnahumudy settlement.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Actg. Chief Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. N. Fernandes, Portuguese Translator to Government, in succession to Mr. J. J. Fernandes, deceased.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1839.

Mr. J. A. Forbes, resumed charge of the office of acting senior magistrate of Police, the 20th instant

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, in conformity with section VII. regulation VIII. of 1833, that the Judicial Commissioner for the Southern Mahratta Country may be expected to arrive at the stations comprehended in his ensuing circuit, under the following dates.

Rutnagherry.....5th April 1839.
Dharwar.....25th do.
Belgaum.....12th May 1839.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1839.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835, to confer on Mr. R. G. Chambers, acting sub-collector of Nassick, the full powers of a Magistrate in the collectorate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. A. Bell, assumed charge of his seat as acting senior puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, on the 9th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

DIRECTIONS.

FOR ENTERING THE HARBOUR OF KURACHEE.

Steer for the Islands to the Eastward of Kurachee Harbour, bearing about N. 20° E. and keeping Pyramid a little open of South Island, till the Buoy placed on the verge of the spit in 12 feet low water (a red nun Buoy) is seen, when you may haul up for it, and bring the Black Beacon, situated N. W. by W. quarter of a mile from the Round Tower, in one with it,* which is the leading mark for the fair Channel up the Harbour.

The black or nun Buoy is placed on the Northern sand, in 12 feet at low water.

A cask Buoy is placed in a line from the red Buoy to Pyramid Island, which shows the width of the Channel.

Flood tide at the outer Buoy sets across the Channel, or to the N. E. but beyond the black Buoy it sets fairly up the Harbour.

Ebb tide takes the direction of the Channel.

C. SHARP, Lieut. *Commander.*

H. C. B. War Euphrates, Kurachee Harbour, March 12th 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 20th instant	Chests	1,384
Ditto from 21st instant to this day	,,	65
	Chests	1,449

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 6th instant	Chests	18,755
	Chests	18,755

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 19th instant	Chests	19,105
Ditto from the 20th to the 26th instant	,,	none,
	Total	19,105

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 19th instant	Chests	8,318
Ditto from the 20th to the 26th instant	,,	none,
	Total	8,318

F. BOURCHIER,—*Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 27th March 1839.

The Round Tower.

TIMES.—MARCH 27.

The following important document, drawn up by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, has been sent by order of Government to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Some Memoranda, the result of local knowledge of the Sutledge and Indus; which may prove useful points for consideration at Bombay.

1*st*. The point up to which the boat navigation may be most advantageously extended?

I think, *Ferozepoor* (950 miles from the mouth of the Indus.)

It contains a commanding castle, or keep, and it has recently been surrounded by a wall, and ditch, by the British Government, so as to render it secure from predatory attack.

Good Bazars have been laid out, and shops constructed; and it is rapidly filling with settlers.

Three Regiments are to be cantoned thereabouts for the future.

It is three miles from the Bank of the river, from Ferozepoor there are easy roads into all parts of the protected Shikh States, Puthalla, &c. are rich, and afford many objects for trade.

It is only fourteen marches (169 miles) from Ferozpoor to *Barr* in the valley of Pinjore; which is the place to which all European supplies for Subatho, and Simla, are at present sent. These supplies are now brought from Calcutta to Allahabad by Steamboat and thence 560 miles by land carriage or to the Ghurmuckteses Ghat on the Ganges and thence by Meerut, 206 miles.

The prices of European articles of luxury (which are in large and increasing demand) are enhanced nearly 50 per cent, by this long journey, above the Calcutta, prices.

A favorable voyage up the Sutledge, would enable a Bombay merchant (I should think) to undersell Calcutta, even in that (the Simila market.)

At Loodiana also is a Civil and Military station, the supply of which Ferozepoor would command.

2*nd*. On the opposite side of the Suttledge from Ferozpore are direct roads to Umritzur and Lahore the two principal cities of Runjeet Sing's dominions; the distance to such is short and the roads easy, and I think it not improbable that Lahore might thus be more easily reached than by the Roree river (tho' the city is on its banks) owing to the much more tortuous course of the Roree, as compared with the Sultledge. There is a place called Cassor, but seven miles from the river, on the road to Lahore where much business is done, especially in saddlery, ironmongery of Seikh patterns, colored leathers, scarlet, green, and yellow, would meet ready market. It was formerly a very extensive place. Fancy articles of dress, silks, satins kincobs and jewellery, especially pearls and emeralds or imitation I think would be in demand in the Sheik cities as the chiefs and men of property are very dressy.

Carpenter's tools, adzes, saws, chisels, planes, and iron in bar or rod, I conjecture, would be very saleable.

4*th*. Descending the Roree, Moultan presents itself.

The Governor of this city is a small and enlightened administrator, perhaps it may be more easily reached by the Rorree I have seen very handsome and very good carpets from Moultan.

5*th*. Bahawalpoor, (377 miles below Ferozpoor) next presents itself. The place contains 20,000 inhabitants, the Shopkeepers are mostly Hindoos.

From this city I should think trade would find its way into our province of Hurriava, to House &c. and perhaps to Bowanee and Pallee places of great trade in Rajestan.

6*th*. The neighbourhood of Oorl is fertile and well cultivated, and probably produces many objects for trade.

7*th*. Bukkur (144 miles below Buthawalpoor.) This place seems made to command the commerce of the River.

To that place Steamers ought to ascend.

On the east side is Roree and at fifteen miles distance Khyspoor, the Capital of Meer Rustum Khan's dominious.

On the West side is Sukker and at twenty two miles Shikarpoor. The situation of this place points it out as the source for the supply of South West Afghanistan (and even of Persia) with European articles.

We then come into the Hyderbad states too well known to Bombay to require remarks from me.

From Bukkur to Hyderabad	178	miles.
To Tatta	53	,,
Vikkur	70	,,
Kotee	28	,,
From Bukker to the Hujaamree mouth of the Indus	329	

The distances between certain noted places on the river Indus are as follows.

From Ferzpoor to Bahawulpoor 100 hours at the usual rate of Boats, *down the stream*; which at.

¾ Miles per hour, makes			377
From the latter to Mittankote	33¾	hour	108
— to Bukker	42	,,	136
— to Sehwan	3	,,	107
— to Hydrabad	22½	,,	71
— to Tatta	16½	,,	53
— to Vikkur	23½	,,	72
— to Kotee, where I found sea going Boats			72
			951

DURPUN .---MARCH 26.

The Mohorum this year has, we hope, passed in peace. We have not heard of any assaults or violence, except a quarrel on Monday night; and trust nothing serious has occured in our island. We are informed, however, that a quarrel did take place in Bhewndy, the same town that had become the scene of so much disturbance the year before last, though it is said, it did not go further than the breaking of the sacred threads of some Brahmans. Thanks to the Hindoo astrologers, however, who have contrived to introduce an intercalary month this year, which will throw the Mohorum back about a month; so that it will take nearly half a century before it coincides with Ram Nowmee again.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR.—I venture to presume you will not consider me intrusive in suggesting a postscript to your very pertinent comments upon the Aden affair.

There is one part certainly most material to the gentleman principally concerned, that merited the notice of your poetical correspondent, and to be at least chronicled with the gallant doings of "the bold Dobree."

History will or ought to record, when the mighty tale is told of this the first of the naval successes in the reign of her most sacred Majesty Queen Victoria, that, of the united force, one officer and one alone was wounded. I of course refer to Mr. Nesbett, his wound was only not mortal; the ball entered his back immediately under the ribs, and found an exit as near as may be directly opposite, under the chest.

This Gentleman has, I understand, served the Honorable Company nine years; he has recovered the immediate effects of the accident, but I am told Doctors yet differ as to its exact nature and probable future effects.

In the Royal Navy, Mr. Editor, such a marked preference by the enemies of the country would be a lucky hit—it would ensure promotion and something even more substantial, in the shape of smart or blood money. Can you tell me how it has fared with this gentleman of the *Indian* Navy? I have seen no official announcement, that Mr. Nesbett is considered to have earned more than an indefinite continuance of his Rupees 50 (!) per mensem.

But I am becoming prolix—my object is merely to give you a hint—you may avail yourself of it or not, and in any manner you may think proper.

Yours obediently.
R. N.

Bombay, 27 March.

HIGH WATER TABLE 30TH MARCH, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Saturday	11 33	11 49
Sunday	0 2	0 15
Monday	0 26	0 41

LATEST NEWS.

England	Jan. 26th
France	do. 28th
Canton	do. 31st
Singapore	Feb. 23d

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

B. White Esq. Vaccinator N. W. D.				50	6 6
The Establishment of the Sudder Station of the Kaira Collectorate				25	8 11
The Inhabitants of Kaira				38	9 6
The Establishment of the Boresud Purgunnah				14	9 8
Ditto	Ditto	Mondah	Ditto	4	6 11
,,	,,	Naupar	,,	10	0 8
,,	,,	Thansra	,,	8	14 10
,,	,,	Mahtao	,,	9	9 3
,,	,,	Kuppurwange	,,	10	10 9
,,	,,	Nerriad	,,	17	8 7
,,	,,	Cambay	,,	2	11 10
,,	,,	Ballasinore	,,	28	14 11
,,	,,	Dacore	,,	6	6 3
		Rupees		228	6 7

N. H. THORNBURY.—*Secretary.*

Bombay, F. R. Office 28th March 1839.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 25th. Capt. Morton 10th Rt. N. I. from Taanah.
Do. 26th. Capt J. H. Chalmers, Marine Bat.
Do. 28th. Lieut. Kynyard, 17th Foot from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 26th. Capt. A. S. Hawkins, 8th Regt. N. I.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Mazagon on the morning of the 29th Instant, the Lady of Major R. Carruthus 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment of a son.

DEATH.

At Belgaum on the 6th March Joseph Sheridan, the infant son of Captain Tattan H. M. 41st Regt. aged 14 months.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 27th.—Ship Mayram Dyaram, G. Dicey, Master, from Singapoor, left Singapoor on the 23d February 1839.

Do. 28. Grab Brig Pittamber Savoy, Hussain bin Mahomed, from Ceylon 18th February.

Do. 29. Schooner Nimble, R. Filton, Master, from Calcutta 12th March, Tellicherry 14th.

Passengers.—J. Tayler Esq. Madam Taylor, 1 servant.

Do. 29th Ship Abbotsford, R. Broadfoot Master, from Liverpool 14th Nov.

Do. Barque Inez, D. Eaton, Master, from Madras, 12th February, touched at Calicut, Cananore, Mangalore, and Vingorla

Passengers.---A. Campbell Esq. and 4 Steerage Passengers.

DEPARTURES.

March 26th. Ship Lady Rowena, W. A. Clayton, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Lieut. Warner, Mr. Cumming.

Do. 27th. Ship Stalkartt, George Jellicoe, Master, to Kurrachie.

March 29th. The Hon'ble Company's Steamer Semiramis, Lieut. J. P. Porter, from Kurachie 25th Instant.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	16th April
Eliza	Forbes & Co	London	10th do
Sir H. Pottinger	C. Cowasjee & Co	China	
Hellas	Remington & Co	Lintin.	Quick dep.
Catherine	Eduljee Framjee	Madras	ditto.
Morley	McVicar Burn & Co	London.	10th April
Osprey	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	Uncertain.
James McInroy	Skinner and Co.		
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.		
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co	Ditto.	20 April
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co		

Her M. Ships of War, Cruizer and Volage.

H. C. Vessels.—Steamer Hugh Lindsay and Semiramis, Receiving Ship Hastings, Schooners, Constance and Emily, Thetislight Vessel at the Rock Station and Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Fort William, Samdany, Charlotte, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Sylph, Helen, Castle Huntly, Kusrovie, Brig Grab Caudry Robert Spankie, Grab Brig Dowlut Pursad, Futta, Hulbary, Julia, Victoria. Markabuker, Vansitart, Hydrooze, Hanah, Mayaram Dyaram, Patamber Savoy. Inez and Nimble.

Arab—Ship Tauze
Danish—Sveden
Portuguese—Brig Cassador

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
Maria (Steam)	McVicar Burn & Co.	London	16th Dec
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	do.	11th Oct
Thomas Coutts		do.	
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	
John Denniston		do.	
Thames	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	early in Feb.
Euphrates	Do.	do. & Cape	30th Nov.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & do.	31th Dec.
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co.	do. &china	9th Jan.
Duke of Sussex		do. & do	3d do.
Childe Harold			
Juverna		Bristol	25th Nov.
Cestrian	Do.	do.	early in Dec
Syria	Do.	do.	8th Dec.
Crusader	Do.	do.	6th Jan.
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell.	do.	14th Nov.
Competent	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	do.	4th Dec.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter &o Co.	do.	early in Jan
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.	early in do.
Barbara		do.	17th Jan.
Wm. Sharples		do.	10th do.
Broad Oak		do.	18th do.
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Llanelly	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.	
T. Worthington		do.	
Demera Gackot		do.	16th Jan.
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	5th Nov.
Monarch	Do.	do.	18th Dec.
William	Skinner & Co.	do.	8th Oct.
Allyn		do.	9th Jan.
La Navarin	Thos. Jeffries & Co.	Bourbon	15th Dec.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux	do.
Emma	Do.	Rio	1st Jan.
Tranquillidade	Do.	Macao	26th Dec.
Marquis Hastings	Do.	do.	do.
Drongan	Thos. Jeffries	Madras.	12th Jan.

From China.—Sulimany, and Sultana
" *Singapore*—Asia Felix
" *Culcutta*—Colombo, and Resolution.

INDIAN AND EASTERN INTELLIGENCE.

AGRA UKHBAR,—MARCH 21,

WE have nothing to communicate from Camp since our last, save that the Sappers and Miners had been sent in advance of the leading columns, to clear the road and sink wells: water not being procurable on a line of road, fifty miles in length.

Generals Torrens and Churchill have we learn, failed in procuring boats, either at Loodeeanah or Ferozepoor to proceed to Bombay. This and the impracticability of marching at this season will probably place the necessity of their going to Sir Henry Fane, in a somewhat different light, from what His Excellency views it in now. A very common opinion is, that the summons was entirely capricious on the part of His Excellency, who proceeds immediately to England. There is no foundation we believe for the report, that his services will be required either at Madras or Bombay. He proceeds Home in consequence we hear of an intimation from the Governor General, that the necessity which at first detained him in the country no louger exists, and that he is free to choose.

The weather for the last few days has been very variable—alternately hot and dry, with slight showers of rain and heavy thunder. The last will, it is feared, do serious injury to the Rubbee crop.

Mr. Wyllie, assistant to the magistrate, arrived during the week.

Mr. Brodie of the 52nd, also arrived en route to Nusseerabad.

ALLYGHUR.—The Magistrate of this District has it is rumoured, been thanked by the Nizamut, for bringing his district into the state all districts were before crime entered the world. An empty jail, the index of this happy state, may however as well indicate that thieves are allowed to be at large, as that there are none to put in it, and the former is generally supposed to be the case in Allyghur. The evidence for conviction, required by the Magistrate, is little short of mathematical certainty, and the consequence is, there are no convictions or next to none.

On this practice of Magistrates our able Correspondent Tell-the-Truth, is very pertinent.

KURAWLEE.---Colonel Sutherland has lately been employed in adjusting the everlasting dispute of succes-

sion, in this den of thieves. The late Rajah as he is called, died about seven months ago, and was succeeded by his nephew. The other day however, the Ranee of the deceased gave birth to an heir, for whom she claimed possession of the Guddee, which was as a matter of course refused. Open violence ensued on which the British Agent stepped in, and decided the dispute in favour of the Ranee.

Nusseerabad.---Orders for the arrest of Cornet Chapman, accompanied by descriptive Rolls of him as a Deserter, have been sent to the neighbouring stations. No trace of this unfortunate youth has been discovered. The extent of his fraudful operations are not known, though fresh disclosures are daily coming to light in the ship of Bills returned dishonoured, and angry letters from Tradesmen and Agents, showing already defalcations to the amount of 50,000. The whole affair is one of much regret, the unfortunate Officer having been very popular for his gentlemanly manners and general social qualities. No suspicion that he was embarrassed existed until lately, for though he lived expensively, maintaining a handsome domestic Establishment, a racing stud, and giving racing cups &c. &c. the fortune he represented himself to possess at Home, was considered sufficient to cover all.

Ferozepore.—General Duncan left Ferozepore on the 10th and will be here on the 23rd, lots of Treasure Parties going to Ferozepore of late. Owing to the arrival and expected arrival of new corps Bungalows are rising in value.

CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.—March 14.

Calcutta Mechanics' Institution.—The Meeting of the Committee of the Calcutta Mechanic's Institution, appointed to carry into effect the resolutions passed at the Town Hall, took place last Tuesday. The various items of information laid before the Committee were of a gratifying nature, and prove how well and warmly the public begin to appreciate the objects in view. The interest created amongst the members, both of the native and East Indian communities, is fully proved by the willingness testified to avail themselves of the benefits promised. We are not able to say more at present, than that the preliminaries are in active progress, unless, indeed we venture to hint, in the most gentle manner, that the Introductory Lecture, explanatory of the nature, objects and advantages of the Institution will be delivered at the Town Hall in the course of the present month, by the Rev. Mr. Boaz. Of this, we presume, due notice will be given. We may add also that it is intended to throw the doors open to the public on that occasion, and we think wisely, as it will enable many, who do not clearly comprehend the matter in all its bearings at present, to form their opinions both of its general utility and its particular application to their own individual wants.

FRIEND OF INDIA.—Mar. 14.

Passing Events.—In the great military and political movements of the past and present year in India, there is a peculiar character which distinguishes them from all preceeding occurrences. Almost all the warlike enterprizes in which we have hitherto been engaged, have been directed against enemies in this country, and the interest they have excited has scarcely spread beyond the Indian circle in England. But on the present occasion we have taken up arms to anticipate the designs of a colossal power, which aims at a universal monarchy; and our advance into the plains of Central Asia is intended to counteract the designs of European ambition. The present military movements bring together the politics of Europe and Asia; and impart a European interest to our expedition. They are intimately connected with the vigorous and judicious stand which after years of inglorious hesitation, the administration at home has determined to make against a new irruption of northern barbarism. The march on Cabul and Candahar belong to the same category of events, as the recent treaties with Austria and Turkey. They have the same object in view; to prevent the extinction of all national independence by the ambition of Russia. We have, therefore, with us not only, to a certain extent, the sympathy of all those throughout Europe who are alive to the dangers which threaten its social system, but we have that confidence which arises from the assurance that we are struggling in a common cause, the loss of which will involve mankind in the shades of despotism.

Our progress hitherto has been animating. Every thing has conspired to smooth our way. Never, in the annals of Indian warfare, has the commencement of hostilities on so large a scale been attended with so much to encourage the mind. The firm friendship of Runjeet Singh; our peaceful march to the point of embarkation on the Indus; the surrender of Bukkur, the key of that river; the unexpected submission of all Scinde, form a chain of circumstances which imparts to our progress all the liveliness of a tournament. The 'fainting of heart' among the nations beyond the Indus, is likewise an auspicious omen. It is now reported with confidence that the Chiefs of Candahar have resolved to come into our views, and will offer no opposition; and that Dost Mahomed himself has thought of a refuge in the mountains. These favourable reports may be the shadow of coming events, or they may be exaggerations: but if there had been any spirit beyond the Indus the Chiefs would have followed our course, and met danger half way, instead of allowing us an undisputed entrance into their country. We cannot but augur a favourable result from the combination of these circumstances: and it would be no matter of surprize, if we were allowed to walk over the course from Ferozepore to Herat.

In the circumstance of the last few months, it is instructive to remark how brief a period has, in several instances, been allowed to elapse between the condemnation of particular lines of policy and the vindication of them by the progress events. When Lord Auckland left Calcutta for the Western Provinces, at a time in which a Burmese war appeared inevitable, he was severely censured for abandoning his post. Scarcely, however, had His Lordship reached Simlah, than political clouds began to gather on the Himalaya, beyond the Indus; a Persian army laid siege to Herat, with the avowed intention of marching into India, and the approach of Russian influence, like that of a porteutous comet, began to disturb all the relations of our Indian empire. It then appeared that Lord Auckland had acted opportunely in taking up his residence, just at that juncture, in a position the most favourable for directing the political negotiations and military movements which the safety of the empire demanded.

Then, again, the policy was censured of marching a British army down the Indus, and up through the Bolan Pass instead of stretching at once across the Punjab, by which much time, and great fatigue and expense would have been saved. But as circumstances have now developed the unequivocal hostility of the Ameers of Scinde, we are enabled to appreciate the wisdom of sweeping the whole extent of the Indus, from the sea to Ferozepore, with our troops, and trying the metal of all the Chiefs on its banks before we committed ourselves to the untried region beyond it. Whether the march along the Indus, north and south to Bukkur, instead of a straight forward march across the Punjab was the result of choice or necessity, we shall not, we fear, know, till some Member of the Lower House shall take compassion on our curiosity, and move for the printing of all orders and documents connected with this war, at the nation's expense; but at all events, it is now demonstratively the path of wisdom. Had we marched across the Punjab, out at the ordinary gate of India, into Central Asia, all that has been accomplished on the Indus; the permanent acquisition of Bukkur; the subjugation of Scinde; the opening of the navigation of the Indus, with its military advantages, and its commercial prospects, would have been to be looked for in some future page of our history.

Lastly, the division of the *Army of the Indus*, and the order for half of it to stand still on the banks of the Sutledge, was not a little censured, as another instance of the penny wise and pound foolish arrangements of Government; yet circumstances have fully vindicated its propriety. Allard is dead; Runjeet Singh is dying; the Punjab is on the eve of a commotion, the influence of which will extend, not only to every state, great and small within the Indus, but to the states beyond it. So widely has the fame of this Lion of the North been diffused among the credulous milions of Asia, that by no Court is our dominion in India considered either permanent or undisputed, while he lives. That just at the period of so important a crisis, a large British force should be encamped, without exciting suspicion, on the borders of his kingdom, to act as circumstances may dictate, is a most happy coincidence:—and these things may, we think, teach us, like sage prophets, to suspend our judgments till the upshot of events shall have given some safe clue for our vaticination.

We have yet some accounts unsettled with our eastern neighbours at Kalmandoo and Ava. It is much to be feared that neither of them will remain quiet, and leave us at peace, without another demonstration of our power. Nepaul has given the most solemn assurances of a most pacific disposition; but the Court has imbibed the idea that our influence may be shaken off; and hence every idle rumour to our disadvantage is eagerly swallowed, and leads to a renewal of intrigue. A long array of troops, posted on the line of frontier facing Nepaul, gives us present security from all apprehension: but we cannot long afford so expensive a precaution, and we may soon feel the necessity of exchanging the policy of watching the enemy for that of disarming him.

In Burmah every thing is placid, serene and tranquil to all outward appearance; but the flame of war is only smothered. Government is collecting troops, bullocks, guns and all the munitions of war at Moulmein; and C. I. Benson is quietly encamped on a lonely sand bank in the Irrawaddy, insulted by Tharrawaddee, and neglected by his Court. Meanwhile four British ships of war, without leave asked, are riding at anchor in the chief Burmese port, and the Burmese mind is kept in a state of wholesome perturbation. The ships, which may any day level Rangoon with the ground, are, we hope, a good guarantee for the personal safety of our envoy. Such a state of things cannot, of course, last. The next cold season must bring matters to a point. If Col. Benson can prolong his magnanimity for four or five months longer, and then retire unmolested, there can be little doubt that Tharrawadde will be obliged ere long to content himself with Burmah Proper, and that the fertile plains of Pegu will be added to our dominions.

ENGLISHMAN.—March 14.

Mango Trees.—We are sorry to find that in the vicinity of Calcutta the mango trees are entirely without fruit; and there is no prospect now of our having any. How much further into the interior this failure extends we have not learned. In the Botanical Garden even, the crop has totally failed.

A propos of the Garden. A visit to this delightful establishment is well repaid just now by a sight of the *Amherstia* in blossoms. It is really one of the aristocracy of the vegetable kingdom; there is that union of brilliancy, delicacy, elegance, and dignity in this tree which are (or ought to be) characteristic of those of high degree. The tree is the more interesting from its rarity. Dr. Wallich, we are told, never noticed more than four specimens.

Military Items. The detachment of sick, convalescents, &c. of Her Majesty's 44th under the command of Lieut. Souter of that corps, arrived at Gurmucteesur Ghaut on the 3d instant in progress to Kurnaul. The water party of the 3d Dragoons under the command of Lieut. Codd arrived there on the 1st instant.—*March* 16.

We believe we can state without risk of contradiction that Sir Henry Fane returns immediately to these provinces. His object in going to Bombay is merely to obtain a passage to Calcutta the first opportunity.—*March* 18.

We hear from Sylhet that the march of the 70th Regiment N. I. has been countermanded, and the two companies which have started will be immediately recalled. Captain Hannah had written to-day, that confidence is again restored, and the necessity for detaining a corps no longer exists.—*Ibid.*

Our letters from Ferozepore and Loodianah represent that the health of Runjeet Sing had so much improved that it is now intended to reduce the force at the head quarters of the Sirhind division. General Duncan accordingly meditates an early return to Kurnaul:—the 3d Buis are to go back to Meerut,—and Skinner's horse proceed to Hansi.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA COURIER,—March 15.

Ship News.—We have been obligingly favoured with the following items of intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope:—

On the 7th January, the *Herefordshire* was there; and to sail the next day:--- they had a pleasant passage, having left this about the 8th of November last, and with the exception of a gale of wind off Port Natal, in which they carried away their fore top sail yard and sprung the main yard and mizin mast.—fine weather. H. M. S. *Meteile*, 74, had sailed on a crize to St, Helena, at which Island a small French Fleet was shortly expected, to remove (with the sanction of the British Government) the Remains of Napoleon, H. M. 95th Regiment had arrived at the Cape from England—in its way to Ceylon—but had received orders to proceed forthwith to the *Persian Gulph* Two Passengers on board the *Herefordshire* had died at Sea—one "Mrs. Kemp," on the 7th—and the othor "Mr, Heritage," a Steerage passenger on the 9th December—Mr. H. it seems was a Clerk to Mr. Amos. The *Herefordshire* left *two* passengers at the Cape, and took away seven from thence.—

We understand that Colonel Sutherland assumed charge of his duties as Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, on the 12th ultimo; and that Colonel Presgrave has been appointed by the Governor General to the situation of Superintendent of the Foundery at Cossipore, vice Major Hutchinson.—*March* 18.

The complaints which reach us daily respecting the grievous disappointment experienced by all who have taken allotments at Dorjelling, are loud in their condemnation of Government, upon whose solemn pledge to open a road of communication with the plains, above seventy locations are said to have been taken, upwards of 30,000 Rs. expended in the construction of private houses, a hotel, clearing the land, &c. and now when the enterprizing individual, who has been induced to establish the hotel, has reached the foot of the hills, with furniture, wines, and every other requisite to insure the comfort of his guests, he finds that there are no people or other conveyance to transport them to Dorjelling—and that even if there were people, there is neither a road by which they can be conveyed, or the means of feeding the people were the road made.—*Ibid.*

BENGAL HURKARU.—March 16.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Joseph Winter*, Hodson, from Liverpool 28th Sept. and Mauritius 25th January: the *Cavendish Bentinck*, Messiter, from Bombay 27th Jan. and Cannanore 8th Feb.; the *Prince George*, Chilcott, from Madras 10th March; the *Gloucester*, Crook, from Boston 20th August, Rio de Janeiro 21st Nov. and Batavia 3d Feb.; and the French Brig of War Lancier, Capt. De La Roche de Chanfray, from Bourbon 15th January and Pondicherry 7th March.

The Semaphore also reported the *John Hepburne*, Major from Rangoon 3d March, and the *Water Lily*, Lyster from Bombay 5th January and Madras 10th March.

In reference to our remarks yesterday, respecting Dorjeling, we have been obligingly favored with the sight of several letters, from which we select the following passages illustrative of the unfortunate position of affairs at the new settlement. In consequence of there being no hackery road beyond Punkabarree and no coolies to be obtained to carry up furniture or supplies, Mr. Wilson will be unable to move beyond that spot, for some time to come. A letter dated Silleegoree, 8th March, says:

"I saw this morning 125 hackeries loaded with the Hotel furniture, &c. on their way between Runneedanga and Punkabarree: they will reach the latter place to-day for that far there is a hackery road; how the things are ever to be conveyed further, I know not as no coolies are to be had—money will not get them to go. Unless an order on the Magistrates and Collectors of Rungpore and Purneah is procured for coolies, the whole Dorjeling business is smashed forthwith and this is the very best time for working there. You have I suppose received accounts from Mr. Hepper; he has no men, and without men he cannot get on, I cannot get a cooly to take up rice for the bazar, and in short the whole business must fail if something is not done immediately."

The best thing to be done—which may be promptly and easily done—is for Government to give some officer on the spot the power of a joint Magistrate in the frontier pergunnahs of Rungpore, Dinajepore and Purneah—for the express purpose of forwarding the settlement of Dorjeling by obtaing coolies and aiding the local authorities, who have, we are told, great cause to complain not only of the want of co-operation, but actually of opposition to reasonable requisitions for coolies, bearers, &c. none of which can be procured without their perwannah. Colonel Lloyd cannot obtain coolies for the road, and Hepper and Martin, although they offer 8 rupees a month, cannot get a man. They are now advertizing for men in Calcutta at double the ordinary rates, and offer contracts to take 150 maunds of rice per month, at 16 seers for the rupee. But alas there are no "takers." Here is a melancholy letter from them, to the Secretary of the Dorjeling Committee, on the subject.

Dear Sir,--With regret we have to report to you for the information of the Committee the unfortunate states of things: not a grain of rice have we been able to purchase in the bazar for the past eight days. Mr. Tulloch came in with one day's consumption last night accompanied by Lieutenant Gilmore and Mr. Davidson, and to-morrow morning the whole of us start in company with these gentlemen with all the able men (including every class) to Punckabarry for grain, a total suspension of the works consequently will be the inevitable result. Mr. Perry never from the first owned the bazar, it ever has been and still is Col. Lloyd's alone, and we are told that Mr. P. refuses now any further assistance whatever in it. Doctor Pearson went down for his family 12 days ago, but cannot get a man to assist and is come to a determination to live at Punkabarry. Colonel Lloyd purposes to live at Silegoree until he has captured the men who have taken the advances. The road is only two miles above Punkabarry and conducted through such a dangerous route that it is impossible for a timid man to travel on it and save his life: a cooly was dashed to pieces a few days ago. A Serjeant surveying it was missed some days ago, and he has never since been heard of. Yesterday another Serjeant almost lost his life; and no hopes can be entertained of his recovery his skull having been fractured and the leaders of his limbs separated and otherwise shockingly mangled. Only 35 or 40 men are now on the line of road.

We are dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

Dorjeeling 6th March 1839.

Hepper, Martin and Co.

"*Dorgeling March.* 6, 1839—Mr. Wilson will not get furniture, &c. up by the 1st of June. His coolies must come from Calcutta; for not a soul can be got for any money to engage--but *coolies* are the most wanted of all!!

"*Silleegoree, March* 8, 1839.—We are in a sad state hereabout; no coolies to be had. Hepper is at a stand still, Wilson will be floored; no provision can be got up; the road will not be done this year nor any public building erected. Colonel Lloyd has been doing all he can but Mr. Davidson the Magistrate of Pruneah will not direct his police to attend to the Colonel's purwannas, and really if Government don't assist, it seems likely we shall have no Hotel, Sanatarium or any thing.'

The Shipping Report of Yesterday announced the arrival of the *Water Lilly*, Lyster, from Bombay 24th January and Madras 10th March, and the *John Hepburn*, Major, from Rangoon 2d ditto.—*March* 18.

We are informed, that in consideration of the peculiar nature of the expedition on which the Army of the Indus is at present employed, the uncommon and uncalculated expences to which officers are subjected, and the responsible character to the duties required to be performed, that Government have sanctioned to all officers temporarily employed in the Commissariat Department, the payment of the full Staff salary attached to the situation of a Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

This is good, so far as it goes, but we think that Government might go a little farther and give either double batta, or an extra pay, to be called "foreign field allowance," to all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who have crossed the Indus, in their service. It is clear, there will be no prize money and not much honor to be gained; but great extra expense to be incurred by all engaged in the above service.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS COURIER.—March 18.

There is much speculation respecting the despatch of the 31st from Ellore to Moulmein: but we learn that the movement has *not* been occasioned by any recent intelligence. As this Regiment was not amongst those under orders to hold themselves in readiness for active service, some time must elapse before their departure from Masulipatam: and they will have some difficulty, we fear, in getting comfortably settled in their new quarters before the setting in of the monsoon.

In confirmation of our remarks on Monday, we understand that the removal of the 31st N. I. from Ellore to Moulmein was to relieve the 13th N. I. who are under orders to return to Madras.—*March* 21.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—March 19.

The 31st Light Infantry.—The 31st Light Infantry stationed at Ellore, is under orders for Moulmein and to embark at Masulipatam, to relieve the 13th Native Infantry.

Equalization of Regimental Staff Allowances.—Our Cotemporary of the *Spectator* has received two letters as have we one, complaining that the rate of allowances of the Regimental Staff of this Presidency is still unassimilated with that of Bengal. The complaint is really so just and reasonable that we feel assured the Commander in Chief will at once cause enquiry to be made, why the order of the Court of Directors authorising such assimilation of allowances and which *we know* reached Calcutta nearly eleven months ago has not yet been acted on by the Government of India. The distinction drawn by the Supreme Government in the first instance, was to say the least of it both invidious and unjust in fact—much on a par with its decision regarding the assimilation of Mess allowance, which on reference to England was at once over-ruled; and as the Court of Directors we are well informed evinced equal liberality regarding the allowances of Adjutants and Quarter Masters, we respectfully trust that the Head of the Madras Army will take measures for carrying the good intentions of the Home Government into immediate effect.

Captain Monypenny, King's Own Regiment.—We regret to announce the decease of Captain Monypenny of the 4th, or or King's Own Regiment of Foot.

H. M. 58th Foot.—H. M. 58th Foot embarked on board the Troop Ship *Apollo* at Tricomallie on the 2d March and sailed next day for old England.

MAULMAIN.

Mergui Coal.—We learn from Mergui that Lt. Hutchinson, of the Artillery, has proceeded with a party of men to the site on the Lanya river where coals are supposed to exist, for the purpose of sinking a shaft. If he succeed in finding coal at a moderate depth, his report will prove highly interesting. While on the subject of coal, we may mention that a bed of anthracite, or blind coal, has lately been discovered at no great distance from Maulmain up the Gyne river. How far such a discovery may prove valuable we are unable to say, as we are not aware whether any demand for it exists in India. In England it is chiefly used, we believe, to burn lime; but in America it is, if we mistake not, now extensively used in Steamers, causing a very great saving of fuel, as from the property of anthracite of yielding great heat with a very small consumption of its mass, all that is required is a small quantity of wood or coal to keep it up at a red heat:

We have not heard that the late discovery of Coal of [illegible] to get her again into sailing condition.

the most valuable description at Mergui has caused any enquiries in India, either on the part of Government or of private individuals. Surely if this Coal can, as we have always understood, be brought down to the town of Mergui at a price very little beyond that of Burdwan Coal, its quality must render it in fact cheaper than Burdwan Coal in those parts of India to which the latter is conveyed, such as Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, &c. At Bombay the Coal chiefly used is, we believe, English Coal. Supposing the Mergui Coal to be attainable from depots there, at 6 annas a maund, will any of our tenders supply us with a calculation of the relative expense of sending such Coal to Bombay at the favourable season of the year and bringing out Coal from England; Suppose the large Bomby cotton ships to touch at Mergui on their return from China, surely the Coal they would take from thence to Bombay would be cheaper than that brought all the way from England. We have supposed the Mergui Coal ready for shipment at 6 annas the maund, but the demand created would soon bring it down, we think, to 4 if not less. We here allude to the Coal on the Teneassrim river, but if more be found on the Lanya, the access to it is so greatly superior that we are confident this Coal might at once be brought down at 3 annas the maund, but we fear the quality of it is not likely to prove as good as that on the Tenassarim.—*Maulmain Chronicle, Feb.* 27.

CEYLON HERALD,—March 12.

The *Jupiter*, it is reported, will sail for England on the 20th inst., with the 51st Regiment---the troops are to embark on the 19th.

The *Symmetry*, Capt. Mackwood, left the roads on Sunday morning for the Cape and London---Passengers, Mrs. Morphew and four children; Mrs. Brook and two children; Miss Steuart; Miss Price; 3 Miss Frasers; Mr. Pettit; and Mr. Robertson.

The American ship *Augustus* Capt. Millet, from Salem 21st Nov. arrived in the roads on Saturday.—

SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.—Feb. 14.

Siam and Quedah.—By the arrival of the *Caledonia* from Siam during the week, we are in receipt of advices up to 26th January from Bangkok. Our correspondent states that at the Capital they still continued to take the Quedah affair very coolly, and made sure of its being recovered from the Malays by means of levies in the provinces, and without any assistance from the seat of empire. This inactivity the government of Siam will find cause to deplore, if any dependence can be placed upon the intelligence contained in the late Penang papers of the destruction of *Sangora*, the chief town in the province of that name, by the Malays, who were further preparing to march in large force upon Ligore. Thus, instead of waiting to be attacked within the territory of Quedah by the Siamese, the Malays are prosecuting their first successes with a vigour that promises soon to carry them to the frontier of Siam proper—and of what effect will our present blockade of the Quedah Coast be in checking operations on the other side of the Peninsula, where the Malays, in possession of the principal towns on the cost, can receive supplies from the sea *ad libitum*, as well as assistance of another kind, unobserved and unobstructed by our ships-of-war! This state of affairs cannot be expected to continue much longer in the Northern part of the Peninsula without extending futher, and the interruption to the commerce of the Straits ports which must succeed an extension of these disturbances will be another and appropriate fruit of the execrable Treaty of 1826.

The arrival of an English Envoy overland from Maulmain was expected at Bankok, and preparations were making for his reception—so that no fears need be entertained of his being stopped on the frontier by the Siamese Officers, as seems to be apprehended by the *Maulmain Chronicle*. This mission being sent on the eve of a Burmese war, which gave rise to the last, the "Magnificent King" no doubt expects further concessions, and may probably stipulate for a slice of our future Burman conquests, to be added to Quedah, in consideration of the powerfull assistance he may lend us in the impending war with that power.

The importations per *W. S. Hamilton & Hero* had glutted the market with *Cotton Twist* and British Piece Goods generally. Sugar was at 7¾ Ticals, but was expected to be low by March next.

The shortest passage *on record* from China to this port is, we believe, that made by the *Sultana* which arrived here on the 2nd instant, as reported in our last week's shipping list, having accomplished the distance, from leaving the land in China to the anchorage at this port, in 5 days and 12 hours. The next shortest we have heard of is that formerly made by the *Earl of Balcarras* in 5 days and 17 hours.

Manila.—From Manila we have advices to the 31st ultimo, by the *Fama*, which arrived on the 13th instant. No improvement had taken place in the demand for British manufactures, and prices had undergone a further decline. Some heavy failures among the Chinese shop-keepers had taken place, and more were expected. The *Woodbridge* and *Hereford* were the only vessels loading for England. Freight £4.10s. per 20 Cwt. and little cargo, procurable.—*Feb.* 21.

Siam.—The *Miram Diram* arrived yesterday afternoon from Siam the 8th instant. The advices received by her from Bangkok are a few days later than those we quoted from last week, but supply no additional intelligence of importance.—Some improvement in the market for British piece goods was expected to take place about the China New Year. The Bombay ships had completed their purchases of produce. It was expected that the best Sugar would soon be procurable at 7 tecals per picul.

The Envoy from the Bengal government had not yet arrived, but was daily expected.—*Ibid.*

DEATH.

At Singapore, on Tuesday, the 19th. instant, after a short and severe illness, Mr, Alexander Reid, of the firm of Messrs. Gordon and Reid, aged 27 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received *Selims* interesting communication, but will not have it in our power to give it a place before this day week, from the press of packet matter still on hand. It will then however appear, in whole or in part.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 30th MARCH 1839.

The Ship *Stalkart* sailed on the 27th for Karachee with the following Passengers and Troops.

Mrs. Cahill and 2 children, Dr. Hardy 22 B. N. I. and Mrs. Hardy, Capt. Hart B. N. I., Capt. Westmacott Bengal N. I. Ensign Johnstone H. M. 40th Regt. Doctor West H. M. 40th Regt. and 77 Troops and followers.

The *Futtay Salaam* is announced to sail for Calcutta this day, with the Passengers following.

Mr. Davidson for Ceylon, Capt. and Mrs. Lucas, Mr. Hume, Mr. E. K. Hume, Mr. Stopford, Mr. R. Stopford, Capt. Boldero, Mr. Potter and Mr. Sherwood for Bengal.

The *Semiramis* came safely into harbour yesterday. We presume she will go into Dock immediately to refit. It is said that throughout the whole disaster, she has remained perfectly water tight and is so at the present moment, still there are some who think that three months at least will be requir-

A paragraph sometime ago went the round of the papers, to the effect that when the news of the war on our Western Frontier reached France, it had been recommended, as a good speculation, that several fast sailing vessels should be got ready to proceed to the mouth of the Indus with supplies for our Army.---The *London Times*, in noticing this, threw out an insinuation that the French had gained their intelligence of the war thus early, for it was known in France sooner than in England, by treacherously violating the sanctity of our mail, and this drew forth the following disclaimer, which we have been requested to insert, and have great pleasure in inserting, as a complete vindication of the French Government from so injurious a charge.

The *Moniteur*, in reply to the imputation cast upon the Minister of Commerce by the *Times* (see *Messenger* of Thursday), that the information communicated by him to the Chambers of Commerce of France, relative to the recommendations of the Bombay merchants to their English correspondents, to make shipments of certain articles of provisions, must have been obtained by opening the letters from Bombay to England sent through France, and which reflexion has been repeated by the French journals, the *Courier* and *National*, says:—"Surely the slightest consideration would have been sufficient to have prevented this insinuation, since we have in this part of India consular agents and French merchants, who are in direct correspondence with France. Thus the nature of the allegation, as well as the dignity of the Government, renders all refutation unnecessary. However, it may be worth while to remark that an act which testifies the anxiety of the Government to promote the commercial interests of the country, has not been sufficient to prevent certain Opposition journals from registering with complaisance, and without making the slightest reproach, the absurd calumnies by which a foreign journal fancies it can brand the French Government."—*Galignani's Messenger, Dec.*, 29.

Not only is the French Government kept well and early informed of every thing that takes place here and hereabouts, but we happen to know that the very suggestion for sending out vessels proceeded from no English House, and it is a proof of the confidence reposed by the Government and community in him who made it, that that suggestion was instantly acted upon, for no less than four vessels, one a Bordeaux Packet, are now on their way out here and may speedily be expected, with cargoes, selected especially with a view to the wants of the Army. It will readily suggest itself to our Readers as a remarkable thing, and denoting no small share of sagacity and foresight in him who proposed it, that the French nation should be the first to embark in an important Commercial enterprise on the Indus, the result of which may eventually be of great moment to that Nation, politically as well as commercially.

The following letter, dated Camp Larkanu March 6th, is the latest intelligence that we have received from the Army.

"We arrived here yesterday and shall I imagine stay seven or eight days at least, to allow the stores &c. to be brought from the boats, which are distant about 12 or 13 miles. The Bolan pass is *not* to be disputed they now say—I saw a letter yesterday from an officer of the 16th Lancers, dated two marches beyond Shikarpore, in which he said, the force was obliged to march in very small bodies, the Infantry by Wings and the Cavalry by Squadrons, from the want of water at the halting places, and that an immense number of Camels and several followers had died. The present intention of "the Powers that be" is I believe to send the Bombay Division through the Gundava Pass by Kelat and so on to Candahar in consequence of the unfavourable reports from the Bengal Army. Sidney Powell and Keith Erskine started from this last evening to examine the road through this Gundava Pass which is about 100 miles off, and our movements will be regulated by their Report. It seems uncertain whether Sir John Keane leaves us here to join the Bengalees or not. It *was* his intention to do so, but I believe he changed his mind after receiving some despatches from Shikarpore. The foremost part of the Bengal Army is not above 100 or 150 miles in advance of us I hear. Every thing is kept so awfully secret that it is hardly possible to learn any thing. The weather is getting very hot, Thermometer from 95 to 100 during the heat of the day. What will it be two months hence? Mr. Crawford who came with the Force as Baggage master has been given an appointment in Shah Shoojah's Army by the Chief who had two or three nominations at his disposal. The report is now that Dost Mohammed is only waiting for us to approach nearer and he then will become our friend. There will I fancy be very little fighting after all. It is to be decided before we leave this, what troops are to be left in upper Scinde; that some are, there does not appear to be a doubt. The 1st Grenadiers are mentioned as going to be sent to Bukkur to relieve a Bengal Regiment there now. Is there any mention made of an augmentation in Bombay? I suspect that will be the only way we shall derive any benefit from this Campaign. I scarcely know when this letter may reach you as the post master here tells me that the letters are sent off to Kurachee in the chance of a vessel going to Bombay and they may be detained there sometime. The post department is I am sorry to say very irregular, which is a great nuisance."

The difficulty under which Sir John Keane's branch of the Army lies, from want of conveyances, the Bengal force having not a single Camel to spare, has led to a belief among many people here that Larkanu will close their career, and that in place of advancing and sharing with the Bengal Force the future glories of the Campaign, they will be distributed in garrison throughout Scinde, at Shikarpore, Bukkur, Hydrabad, Jerruk and the other places, and thus have all their blushing honors withered in the bud

Already the change brought about by our subjugation of Scinde begins to shew itself in a pleasing as well as profitable way. An Officer who came from England by last Packet, and whose name is among our list of departures for Karachee, having to join his Regiment at Feerozpore, in place of taking shipping for Calcutta, which was his original intention, and proceeding by the common route from thence, or attempting the passage Overland, which at best would be a fatiguing and hazardous undertaking, made up his mind to take the route of the Indus, following the course of that river and of the Sutlege the whole way, and varying his boating and riding from time to time, as circumstances might make convenient or agreeable. According to the best calculations he was able to make he ought

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on 08 April, 2017

to accomplish the journey in half the time and at half the expence that the route by Calcutta would require, and most probably as quick as he could do it overland, with the advantage of seeing a new and now certainly very interesting country.

In the *Calcutta Courier* of the 15th instant we find a Report of a general meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, held on the 15th, Sir Edward Ryan President in the Chair. The subject of most interest that occupied the attention of the Meeting arose out of a proposal by Mr. G. A. Prinsep to claim from the government the reward of 20,000 Rupees offered by the Court of Directors for the introduction of the fine grained Cochineal into India. It is said that this object has now been accomplished, in as much as a specimen of the true *Cactus* with an insect on it, according to every probability, the true Cochineal insect, of the sort desired, has been received from Vera Cruz, by way of England, and both are in a state of great vigour and promise, but as it is a condition of the government grant that the insect shall not only be introduced, but made to propagate in India, without which latter there could be no public benefit gained, it would seem to be premature to claim the reward while the fact of such propagation is unestablished, and the genuineness of the insect itself remains to be tested. Former experiments throw a doubt upon the success of all future essays in this interesting branch of the Society's labours. It may be that the species of *Cactus*, upon which the insect feeds, not being indeginous to this country, by influence of climate and soil, degenerates and loses those properties that give size and value to the insect, or that the insect itself, acted upon by the same causes, degenerates, an hypothesis that is favoured by the result of the experiments made at Madras, though these were by no means so decisive as to deter the society from pushing the enquiry farther. In the meantime the question of reward has been referred to the Cochineal committee, to be farther considered at the next general meeting of the society. In the proceedings of the Meeting we find that an application made to the government on behalf of the Society for permission to receive and transmit, postage free, all letters and documents containing information relative to prices &c. of the Agricultural products of India, has met a decided negative, from which it may be inferred that the government is more intent upon revenue than the improvement of the Country. Various contributions were made to the Society, of a chest of Egyptian cotton seed, of some seed of the Malta Cotton, which is said to produce a red description of wool the colour of which never fades, of another speciman of Cotton grown from the Seychelles seed at Hidgellee, varieties of soil in which Cotton seed had been grown from the Mauritius, Singapore, Bundlekund and America, and a case of Tapioca grown and manufactured at Allipore, which is described as in every respect equal and in some superior to Brazilian and London specimens. Various interesting communications were also made from the Branch Societies at Azimghur and at Hooghly, reporting most favourably of the results of their labours. At the first of these places, the Otaheite sugar cane, Egyptian and other Cottons, Guinea grass, Maldah Mangoes, the Vine and many of the best vegetables, such as Potatoes, Carrots, Celery, Turnips, Cauliflower, had all been tried with success; the Guinea grass in particular would be found a most valuable product in that district, where the jungles were all being cut down and provender for Cattle had become scarce; the few pods of Egyptian Cotton that had come to maturity had been much approved of by all the natives, who had seen and felt them, the Cotton being much greater in quantity, very soft and silky and easily separated from the seed. At Hooghly the results were equally flattering, though the cultivation is there almost entirely confined to vegetables. We are told that there are many hundreds of begahs of land in that collectorate devoted to the cultivation of the Potatoe, and it must be gratifying to all to know that the chief prize for this inestimable article of food was awarded to a Native. Among the other proceedings of the Meeting we also observe that a prize had been awarded to Capt. Vetch R. E. for his zeal and industry in promoting the manufacture in Assam of *Caoutchouc*, which, from its largely increasing consumption cannot fail to become a most important branch of Export from the East Indies,

The Agricultural Societies of this country may be classed among the most useful as well as laudable instruments had recourse to by our countrymen for improving the condition of the people and for bestowing upon the country something that may be permanent and productive of good in return for what it yields them; and right glad shall we always be to give a prominent place in our columns to the proceedings of these institutions, which we trust are destined to go on prospering until their ramifications reach from one end of the country to the other.

Among other items of intelligence from the Cape, we learn from the *Calcutta Courier* that the *Melville* 74 had sailed on a Cruize to St. Helena "at which Island a small French Fleet was shortly expected to remove (with the sanction of the British government) the Remains of Napoleon."

We observe in the *Singapore Press* of the 14th ultimo, that Commodore Read has taken signal vengeance upon the Chiefs on the West Coast of Sumatra who were accessary to the attack on the American Merchant ship *Eclipse* some months ago, at the Port of Muckei, when the Captain was killed, several of the crew wounded and the vessel plundered of a large amount in specie and merchandise. The Commodore first proceeded to a place called Quallah Battoo, where one of the principal actors was believed to be living under protection of the Rajah of that district, and failing to get the satisfaction he demanded, of having that person delivered up, he opened a Cannonade on the town, which was kept up for a quarter of an hour, but conceiving that the object contended for did not call for stronger or more decisive measures, the squadron then proceeded to Muckei. The Commodore demanded of the Rajah of this Place the surrender of the culprits and of the Property stolen, and receiving here likewise evasive answers, 300 men and 30 officers were landed from the squadron, who in the space of an hour and a half completely destroyed the town. This was however fortunately effected without effusion of blood on either side, the inhabitants on the approach of their assailants having all taken refuge in the jungle. It was next ascertained that another chief on the Coast, had participated in the plunder, though none of the culprits were living in his territory, and as he admitted that he had received 2000 dollars, and by no means relished the idea of being treated like the others, the Commodore compounded the matter with him, by allowing him 2 years to refund the money.

It is thus that in time of peace a Navy is of service to a commercial nation---So long as those in command are men of judgement and discretion, abuses of their powers are not likely to take place, and although, in the present instance, the chastisement appears to have been rather indiscriminate, the provocation was great and the example has been such as will most probably put a stop to all similar outrages for the future, at least on vessels bearing the American Colours.

It was certainly an omission on our part, the result of pure forgetfulness, not to have noticed the case of Mr. Nisbett in the remarks we made on the affair of Aden, and we are obliged to our correspondent R. N. for directing our attention to it. For the honor of the Government we trust that the case of this young man will not be passed over without some substantial mark of its favor, or of any of those who, like him, suffered grievous bodily injury in the affair. With all imaginable respect we would say to it, in the words of Hamlet, "Use them not after their deserts, but use them after your own honour and dignity; the less they deserve, the more merit is in your bounty." It is enough that they have shed their blood in your service.

We understand Government has given orders that six additional Wells shall be sunk in the Esplanade, in anticipation of a scarcity of water this season, which indeed the present state of the ditches and the fact of many wells having already gone dry, would appear to make a necessary precaution, as it is a wise and humane measure. To the same spirit of watchful care, we owe the removal of a most offensive nuisance in that neighbourhood, noticed in the letter of a valued correspondent, which we published in our last, and which also contained a very useful suggestion, that our excellent Superintendent of Police, we are sure, will not allow to pass unheeded.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

We have received the following parody upon the once popular song of the *Blue Bells of Scotland*, adapted as a duet between an inquiring gentleman and Lord Melbourne's porter, at his lordship's *late* residence in South-Street:—

STRANGER.
Oh, where, and oh, where, is your noble master gone?
PORTER.
He is gone to dine at Windsor, with the Queen upon the Throne.
And indeed, and indeed, Sir, he never dines at home.
STRANGER.
And why, and oh why, does he look so very sad?
PORTER.
Oh, he heard some news this morning, that's really very bad
Lord Durham is come back, and 'tis like to drive him mad.
STRANGER.
Then where now, oh where, will your noble master dwell—
For soon I fear, no more he'll hear, the Royal dinner-bell?
PORTER.
Oh, indeed, it grieves me sore, Sir, but I really cannot tell.
—John Bull.)

A company, of which the capital will be half a million, is now forming, to afford a safe and speedy conveyance by steam boats for goods and passengers along the great navigable streams by which our Indian empire is so richly watered. To give some idea of the advantages connected with this great undertaking, it may be sufficient to state, that the goods annually borne down the Ganges alone amount to 180,000 tons, that the river runs through a tract peopled by more than sixty millions of inhabitants, a great number of whom are constantly passing from one station to another, and that Calcutta is visited daily by 100,000 individuals from the villages situate on the banks of this river, for a distance of 43 miles. By the native tow-boats, it now takes nearly three months to perform the voyage from Calcutta to Allahabad, while the proposed steamers will accomplish it in *thirteen* days; thus laying down a basis for not merely maintaining the present immense trade, but for increasing it to a considerable extent by improved facilities.—(News)

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, when he contributed a third donation of £100 to the Royal Naval School, as already stated, in transmitting it to the editor of the *Naval and Militatry Gazette*, remarks, "I am now in my 80th year, a cripple—confined to the house five months—and my bed one—and this may be my last appearance in your *Gazetee*."(Examiner.)

At Covent-garden market, this morning, green peas (from Gibraltar) were offered for sale at 10s. a pint; Asparagus, remarkably large and fine, at from 8s. to 10s. per bundle; Brocoli, 3s. per ditto; Seakaile, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per basket; New Potatoes (English), 1s. 6d. per lb.; Grapes, 6d. to 3s. per lb.; Almeira Dates (very fine), 1s.; Pine-apples 6d. to 1s. 2d. each. The supply of the ordinary vegetables was very limited.---(Corrier.)

"The Queen's letter has arrived, appointing Dr. Sandes, Bishop of Killaloe, to the vacant see of Cashel and Waterford. The revenue of Killaloe is between £3,000 and £4,000 per annum; the income of Cashel and Waterford is about double that sum: Dr. Sandes had been a Fellow of Dublin University, and about a year since was elevated to the Bishopric of Killaloe.—(Times.)

"It is the fixed intention of Mr. Townley, of Townley, to put forward his son as representative for the Northern Division of Lancashire on the very first opportunity. We feel it a sacred duty to inform the public of this, in order that the Protestant and Conservative electors of the division may be prepared for a fight. It is rather a bold thing, and betrays the sanguine hopes and aspirations of Popery, when a Romanist essays to represent the extensive Protestant districts which constitute the bulk of North Lanchashire.---(Lancaster Gazette.

The Duke of Rutland's birth-day, when he completed his 60th year, was commemorated on the 4th inst. with noble hospitality at Belvoir Castle. A party of eight or ten enjoyed first-rate sport in the morning in the woods towards Rarkston. Amongst the Best shots were Sir B. Peel. Baron Knesebeck, Lord Burghersh, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset. An hour beyond mid-day the whole of the establishment, and every class of retainers appertaining thereto, partook of a birth-day dinner worthy in all respects of their munificent master. As darkness began to prevail, the illumination of the interior of the Castle commenced, and was presently completed. The guests for the ball now began to arrive in rapid succession, and, after taking tea and coffee, were ushered into the dancing-gallery, which, with the staircases, corridors, and guard-chamber, became thronged with promenades. The fine Gothic character of this portion of the edifice, with its martial enrichments of plumed knights, and arms, and "banners of the well-fought field," presented a most imposing specimen of the feudal ages. At seven precisely the Duke of Rutland and the Duchess of Cambridge led the way to the banqueting-room. followed by the Duke of Cambridge and Lady Adeliza Manners, and the remainder of the company, the band striking up, "O the roast beef of Old England." The noble host and his Royal guest occupied the centre of the table; Lady A. Manners and the Duke of Cambridge sat immediately opposite. Covers had been laid for upwards of 40, comprising the following:—Duke and Duches and the Princess Angusta of Cambridge, Marquis of Granby, Lords Charles, John, and Lady Adeliza Manners, Lord Forester, Hon. Miss Forester, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield. Earl Clare, Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, Hon. C. S. Worthley Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, Mr. Irvin, Hon. Mr. Bathurst, Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Robert, Lady, and Miss Peel, Sir F. and Lady E. Trench, Mr. Wellby, M. P., and Mrs. Wellby; the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hill: Lord F. Somerset, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Church, Viscount Burghersh, Sir William and Lady Welby, Baron Knesebeck, Lord Bloomfield, Miss Goodwin, Rev. C. R. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, of Elton Manor; Earl and Countess of Wilton, Hon. Mr. and Miss Pierrepont, Mr. Croker, Mr. M. C. Wyatt, Sir A. Grant. The general decorations of the dinner table were of a superb character—besides the general services of gold and silver, one of which was modelled from the classic designs of Flaxman, there was exhibited a vast collection of flaggons, vases, urns, salers, and racing-cups, together with an enormous christening cistern, and the wine-cooler from which George IV. had one modelled. This was placed on a marble pedestal, which exhibits an admirable display of Mr. Wyatt's skill in the art of Florentine mosaic. On an elevated part of the plateau, at the eastern end of the room, was an object of general interest—an equestrian figure of the Duke of Wellington, in military costume, in dead silver, on a burnished pedestal, the resemblance and execution perfect. These costly and rare works of art were relieved with vases of flowers, models of celebrated temples, triumphal arches, and other objects of interest. At 11 a general reunion took place in the ball-room. The first dance was led off by the Duke of Butland and the Duchess of Cambridge, to the tune of "Rory O'More" They were followed by the Duke of Cambridge and Lady A. Manners, the Marquis of Salisbury and the Princess Augusta, the Earl of Wilton and Lady Peel, Lord Burghersh and Marchioness of Exeter, the Marquis of Grandy and Miss Pierrepoint, and about 50 other couples. The second dance was "Sir Roger de Coverley." It was joined in with all the hilarity it is so well calculated to inspire. In this one the Princess Augusta danced with Lord Granby, and Lord Wilton with Miss Peel. The Duke of Cambridge also joined in it, and added not a little to the spirit-stirring scene by the pleasure he evidently took in it. Most of the gentlemen appeared in the Rutland Hunt uniform; Lord Hill wore the Windsor uniform, and four noblemen wore the insignia of the Garter.—*Post*.

A matrimoniel alliance is on the *tapis* between Stephen Henry Spring Rice, Esq., the newly-appointed Commissioners of Customs, eldest son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Miss Frere daughter of the late Mr. Serjeant Frere, of Downing College, Cambridge, and Grisborough Hall, Norfolk.—*Herald*.

Captain Marryatt has received an appointment to the command of the naval force of Rio Grande do Sol in the Brazil service.—*Globe*.

Mr. Justice Erskine took his seat, this morning, in the Court of Common Pleas. His Lordship was congratulated by the bar. Previous to his elevation to the chief justiceship of the Court of Bankruptcy by Lord Brougham, he was a barrister on the western circuit. The Learned Judge was also made a Privy Councillor by the administration of Earl Grey. The salary of Chief Justice of the Bankruptcy Court was £4,000 per annum; that of Judge of the Common Pleas is £5,000. Mr. Justice Erskine is about fifty-five years of age.—(Standard.)

It is very generally stated in Westmininster Hall this morning that Mr. Maule, Queen's Counsel, and M. P. for Carlow, will succeed Mr. Baron Bolland, on the Exchequer Bench.—(Standard.)

New London-bridge and the approaches cost upwards of £3,000,000 sterling. It appears that from 1824 to 1834 inclusive, £13, 577 were expended for the bridge in parliamentary expenses alone! During the same period, £58,838 were expended in law charges, costs on disputed claims, and verdicts in favour of claimants; very considerable portions of these sums went to the creatures of the corporation; £19,562, 9s. 2d. are also charged for "incidental" expenses! Mr. L. Jones (the deputy of Sir M. Wood) is the Chairman of the Bridge Committee, and has lately been lauded as having so well managed the affairs connected with the new bridge, "that many are of opinion that there would by this time have been no bridge at all" without him. The goverument would have built the bridge and approaches much better at half the cost. As it is, before the Duke of Wellington would lend any money from the Treasury to the City jobocrats, the designs of the latter were withdrawn, and others substituted by the government.—(Globe.)

PROFLIGATE EXPENDITURE.—The corporators are in the habit of boasting that the government of the small portion of the metropolis called the City of London (the one-thirteenth part of the whole) is a *pure democracy*, such as is not to be found on this side of the Atlantic. Our friends on the other side the water may be satisfied that mob-law with them, if not the best, is at least very cheap, compared with the cost of the mob-elected officers of the City democracy, who are usually not only not efficient persons, but are for the most part an opprobrium to the whole metropolis:—

The Lord Mayor of the City of London (such usually as Cowan, Kelly, Laurie, Farebrother), for a population of 123,000 persons, costs per annum	£35,000
The President of the United States (usually one of the ablest men of the Union, such as Washington, Jefferson, Adams)	5,400
The City Chamberlain—a nobody	5,467
The Town Clerk—a Woodthorpe	3,586
Compare with these the Secretary of State of the Union	1,200
The City Comptroller—a nobody	3,509
The Chief Clerk of the Union	434

The prime ministers of France has £3,200 per annum, the City of London chief magistrate eight times as much. The Secretaire General £800 per annum; the City Town Clerk four and a half times as much!—(Globe.)

"We are informed by a correspondent, on whose accuracy we have much reliance, and who resides near the spot, that a meeting of Tories recently took place at *Chumber*; that Sir R. Peel was invited and attended, this being the first time that Sir Robert and the Duke of Newcastle have met since the grand quarrel about Catholic relief; that this visit was got up as public evidence of reconciliation, and was attended by all the Nottinghamshire Tory Dukes, Peers, Viscounts, and leading persons. Our correspondent does not give the date of the meeting, but confidently avers that it ended in an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Peel and the Ultra Tories, *against all Reform*. If this is true, Stanley, Graham, Melbourne, and Spring Rice may whistile for a Whig-Tory coalition,—that is, of *men*; for have they not already a coalition for principles and measures, even *more* conductive to their Anti-Reform purposes than if the Melbourne cheats were turned out? How long the Whig-Tory Government may last, is certainly a different question; but for the present, every Tory, not wanting a place himself, should be perfectly satisfied.—(Spectator.)

It is rumoured that the vacant Garter has been pressed upon the noble Premier himself, from a quarter and in a manner extremely difficult to resist.—*Morning Herald*.

We regret to state that the accounts received on Monday from India with respect to the health of Sir Henry Fane are unsatisfactory. That gallant officer will, we believe, return to this country almost immediately.—*Morning Post*.

The *Mode* states that the Duke de Bordeaux, during his recent visit to Milan, took up his abode in the same hotel with the Count de Montford, son of Jérome Bonaparte; and that the Count, in a letter to a friend at Paris, says:—"I had no reason for being under the same enchantment which the Count de Chambord (the name under which the Duke de Bordeaux travels) exercises over all the French here, but, in truth, I could not resist a certain degree of attraction towards him, for he is an exile like us, and bears his misfortunes with great elevation of mind."

MR. O'CONNELL AND THE PUBLIC MONIES.

(From the *Dublin Evening Mail.*)

We copy the following very able and well written article from the *Monitor* of last evening—a paper, as our readers are already aware, which is conducted upon ultra principles of Liberalism, but perfectly independent of men and parties:—

"Mr. O'Connell is the Rienzi of the age! He is a creation such as only at intervals of centuries circumstances concur to form. He has achieved greatness, and he has had greatness thurst upon him—he knows his own mental capabilities, and faction threw the reins of events into his hands. By a skilful adaptation of fortuitous occurrences he went on extending his influence, until he has at last completely identified himself with the Irish people, and his power has become paramount. He thinks, reasons, and decides for a nation, and would wish us to believe that whatever he denounces the people reprobate. Thus armed with a giant's power, how does he wield it? Is it in making the people happier?—in promoting their wordly prosperity?—in gradually weaning them from the excitement consequent upon their struggles for independence?—in removing sectarian prejudices, and smoothing down the asperity of party?---in leading them to cultivate habits of industry and peaceful prosperity?---and, above all, in extending the blessings of education, which is the first great step towards making a nation great and a people moral? Is it thus that Mr. O'Connell exerts his influence? Is it to objects like these that he directs his power? No such thing. His views are totally different, and his policy has far other ends in contemplation.

"The Catholic---we rejoice to write—is now a freeman in the land of his fathers: he possesses every political privilege in common with his Protestant brethren—why, then, continue sectarian agitation? Why drug the people with political nostrums—perpetuate the feverish excitement of party, and lead them to indulge in day-dreams of prosperity from the formation of a parish agitating club? Why teach the Irish nation to gape for political miracles, and to believe that individual well-being will follow a registry? Why propagate and foster the delusion that plenty shall smile on the people, and the wretched cabin be removed when a few more hungry agitators swell the Irish section of the House of Commons, when a few more Sheils use the people and then desert them? Why continue to act thus, instead of instructing the people, who confide so generously in you, to exert their energies in the cultivation of industrious habits, and to look to themselves for those social reforms which alone can make them prosperous and happy?

"Mr. O'Connell has spent his life in agitation, and habit the proverb declares to be second nature. We regard his policy and and his practices as pernicious in the extreme to the true interests of our country—we have so expressed ourselves on more than one occasion, and for so doing we have incurred the penalty reserved for every individual who, in these anomalous times, has the honesty and spirit to tell the truth—we have been denounced by Mr. O'Connell.

"In alluding to the investment of the Precursor Society's Funds to the credit of Mr. O'Connell in his own bank, we stated that 'such conduct on the part of Mr. O'Connell was calculated to awaken recollections of the part played with the funds of the Catholic Association, and with the various other clubs and societies which he had from time to time organized, not one shilling of which has ever been satisfactorily accounted for.' This was our statement—we reiterate it, and challenge Mr. O'Connell to produce the satisfactory account, if it is at all in existence. We do not confine our assertion merely to the Catholic rent---what became of the funds of the other societies and associations?

"In our fourth page will be found Mr. O'Connell's defence, and his attack on us. He produced some books, and said that they accounted for the funds, but of what use are documents entirely withheld from public scrutiny?

"In February, 1829, the Catholic Association was dissolved, when Mr. O'Connell himself admits that 13,000l. remained on hands. How was that sum disposed of? Mr. O'Connell says, that "10,000l. was sent down in draft for the uses of the Clare election.' Now the Clare election took place in the summer of 1828, so that the balance on hands in February, 1829, was sent down to meet the expenses of the Clare election which took place in 1828, Mr. O'Connell, thus may pass current as satisfactory explanation in the Corn-Exchange, but not out of it.

"The balance on hands,' says Mr. O'Connell, 'at that time of the Catholic rent was 13,000l.; and the Clare election cost nearly 15,000l. in all. It was at least worth what it cost. The sum of 10,000l. was sent down in draft for its uses. We raised about 7,000l. by subscriptions, and two or three additional thousands were added.'

"Now, if the Clare election cost, say 15,000l. and 10,000l. out of the balance of 13,000l. was set down for its uses, that with the 7,000l. and the 'two or three additional thousands,' would make 23,000l: that went to defray the Clare election expenses, which Mr. O'Connell in the same breath tells us only cost near '15,000l. in all.' What became of the remaining 5,000l.? Thus, on his own showing, the funds have not been satisfactorily accounted for. We ask Mr. O'Connell why he did not redeem his pledge, solemnly given to the public in 1829, that the accounts should be published in the shape of a pamphlet? He then declared that the books were public property, and should not remain under the control of any individual, however trust worthy; nay, further, he proposed to have them lodged with the Dublin Library Society, which has never yet been done.

"On the formation of the new Catholic Association, an account was deemed prudent in the Hibernian Bank. That bank, in consequence of the Algerine Act, objected to take money in the name of the Association; therefore, for the purpose of simplying its details, an account was opened in Mr. O'Connell's name. Mr. O'Connell then had two accounts; number two, the public money. It has been alleged that a strange commixture of the accounts took place---we ask, has ever any satisfactory statement been rendered to the public of the one in which they were directly interested? Mr. O'Connell will find it a much easier task to call names and bully his satellites, than to satisfy the public by such reasoning as he has hitherto resorted to, respecting the satisfactory nature of the expenditure. As is usual in his attacks, Mr. O'Connell has been personal. He has spoken of us as the 'vagabond of the *Monitor*,' and that, too, without the slightest personal knowledge respecting us. We pass it by without further notice; retaliation in Billingsgate is not our forte."

This is a very extraordinary disclosure. Mr. O'Connell has over and over again declared that for the possession of all the seats in Ireland he would not be a principal or an accessary in bribing an elector. It is notorious that all Mr. O'Connell's agents at the contest for Clare were volunteers, and the priests undertook-- and, indeed, succeeded in polling the tenants in spite of their landlords. Not a house was opened for refreshment, and has been often matter of boast, that during the many days that the contest lasted, not one drop of whiskey was tasted by a single peasant in the town of Ennis.

What become of the 23,000l.?

Mr. O'Connell has over and over again declared in his place in Parliament, that no contest, provided the expenses were confined to strictly legal purposes, could exceed in cost more than 400l. to 500l.

It is, therefore, for him to give an account of what has become of the 20,600l.—*Times, Jan.*, 23.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

The happy footing upon which England and France have been together, ever since the revolution of 1830, is no doubt, the result of that popular influence, whose beneficial effects we have been tracing upon the whole frame of international policy. The ancient maxim, that the two countries were natural enemies, is now exploded; and has been succeeded by a conviction that the near neighbourhood which makes each the best customer of the other ought, in a merely commercial view, to make them natural allies. But, indeed, the very circumstance of their proximity and their strength, which exposes each in war to the greatest hazards from the other, offers an irrefragable reason for their living upon friendly terms, and never suffering any trifle to interrupt their amicable intercourse. These things were always sufficiently evident; yet the Government of the two nations being in the hands of courtiers and princes, while the people, had little or no weight in the administration of affairs, the course taken by the two states was directed not by the enlightened reason and the common sense of mankind, so much as by the refinements and caprices and prejudices of the governing few; the interests and the feelings of the many being alike disregarded. Hence a spirit of rivalry and mutual enmity grew up on both sides of the Channel; and the two nations, formed by nature to be friends, were filled with a spirit of hatred and apprehension. This is now happily past; and for this we have to thank the French revolution, and the English reform. He would be a bold as well as a wicked minister, in either country, who should attempt to revive the old hostility between the two; but he would speedily be a defeated, and disgraced, and punished minister; and his fate would serve as an example to deter others from endeavouring to thwart the wellgrounded desires, the deliberate, and rational, and virtuous principles of a mighty people. The salutary influence of this amity and union between those great powers is felt to the very ends of the earth: it tends to the security, to the improvement, to the pacification of the world. England now resumes her station as the head of the Liberal interest in Europe. What noble part she bore in the contests of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for religious freedom and the Reformation, that same part she now maintains for civil liberty and national independence. But now her course is more clear, her success more secure, because now she has France for her mighty coadjutor; and with France her co-operation is cordial, as her amity is assured. The peace, not of these two states alone, but of all Europe, and of the World, is in the keeping of France and England. While they continue friends, not a gun can be fired in any part of the globe without their consent. No aggression upon national independence can be attempted; no war against public liberty waged, no invasion of the rights of man and the law of nations undertaken. The occupation of the Holy Alliance is gone; it has ceased to reign; it can no more trouble and vex mankind. The police of Europe, which the conspiracy of the Calmuck, the Goth, and the Hun, had affected to administer, is no longer in their hands; it is entrusted to less suspicious parties; the thief and the receiver, the murderer and the robber are no longer suffered to play the part of watchmen; or, under the disguise of patroles, to spring upon the wayfaring men. The high police of Europe, by land and by sea, is in purer hands, ay, and in stronger hands too! The great continental power of France—the mighty naval force of England—the sword and the trident—the eagle that has perched upon every capital of Europe, save one—the flag that a thousand years "has braved the battle and the breeze"--are united under the banner of liberty; and, marshalling those two free nations, appealing, if need be, to all other people, calling to their aid the *posse comitatus* of Europe, they will have no nation molested because of its liberties---nor any tyrant protected against his subjects---nor any opinion proscribed because of its truth and worth---nor any wrong done to the weak by the strong---nor any rebellion of might against right.---*Edinburgh Review*.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

We are much afraid that in a disputed point between Austria and France, such as that of Ancona, the English public is far less inclined than it might have been some years back to join or sympathise with the latter. Such a feeling as this, however, ought not to be allowed to go too far. Most certainly we have been dearly taught how little dependence is to be placed on the liberal leanings or support of France or her Government, both of which are impregnated with the most selfish and illiberal ideas in politics, as well as in commerce; whilst, on the other hand, a degree of Liberalism and a readiness to incur risk or make sacrifices for the independence of Europe has been found in the Austrian Government to a degree which no one expected, and which offers a striking contrast to the policy of France. The latter country, however, has its excuses. The disorders of its revolutionary period had unfortunately given it up to the supremacy of a party, tyrannical at home, trembling abroad, and, like all mean spirits, much more annoying to its friends than formidable to its foes. But this party is fast disappearing, and its spirit evaporating. Every man of eminence has already deserted it; and it is this moment only bolstered up in existence by the sacred band of its exclusive dependents. To its exploded reign must succeed that of a more liberal and more spirited party, in which all that is truly and moderately liberal in Europe must find support. It is not on the eye of this revolution in the internal politics of France that we should turn our backs on that country or its alliance, either in disgust at past conduct, or in fears of the future. It may appear to some that, notwithstanding the inconvenience attending the abandonment of Spain and Spanish liberty, nevertheless the more well behaved and pusillanimous the French government may be, the better for England. We cannot admit this. Since 1815, it has always been those pusillanimous governments, who dared not look their true enemies in the face, which have tried to raise up an easily-earned reputation on secondary enterprises always undertaken against English views and English interests. In aspirit directly contrary to this, the efforts of Casimir Périer were directed towards sowing the germ and raising the plants of liberty and independence at once in the two peninsulas of Spain and Italy. The idea was bold, was difficult; but his hardihood already succeeded so far that Austria herself treated with it. Such being the position taken by France, could it be supposed that such a minister as Périer would have deserted it, and lost all, without an equivalent anywhere? Suppose that he even gave up the defence of one peninsula to secure the liberty of another. Casimir Perier would have made use of Ancona either in the way of cession or menace, to have procured, for instance, the cessation of Austrian and Sardinian succours to Don Carlos; and Ancona, in the hands of a spirited French Minister, ought to have enabled him to dictate such terms. Instead of this, what fruit do we see borne by the boasted sagacity of Louis Philippe? An advantageous position in Italy given up for the sake of Austrian support in crushing Switzerland, or in moderating the ardour of Holland and Prussia on the Meuse. France and French courage ought to have applied for the latter point; but, says Count Mole, we must fulfil our promises, our conventions, as well as the promises and conventions of the Restoration. Why, then, does he not evacuate Algiers, as well as Ancona? The explanations and promises in one case were as clear and as solemn as in the other. The only difference is, that the system of *fear* dictates that all concessions should be made to foes, and never to friends. We would rather have had, ten times over, an avowed rival or foe on the throne of France, than the fallacious and mouthmanity, which has tended merely to deceive and lead astray. We would rejoice, then, in the triumph of the coalition, and the establishment of a spirited Ministry in France; since we might then know what to count upon. M. Thiers or Marshal Soult, we are certain, think neither less nor more than Count Mole, of the occupation of Belgium on taking the frontier of the Rhine. But we are certain they would contribute more cordially to the establishment of liberty in Spain, and to preserving the independence of Europe in the East. The coalition has the liberal feelings of France behind it, not the ultra-liberal feelings of the *mouvement*; but the liberal and constitutional desires of *progress*. Its most avowed principle in foreign policy is the English alliance; and its great complaint against the Ministry is, that it has allowed this alliance to expire. Under such impulses, such declarations, the accession of the coalition or of its principle, whether in a month or in a year, is first of all inevitable; and it is also desirable, unless we are anxious to abandon all prospects of liberal and constitutional alliances.—*Chronicle, Jan.* 14.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRIAN CONNECTION.

It may, we think, be assumed, without any untimely exaggeration or self-deluding triumph, that by the prudence of Lord Palmerston and the address of Lord Ponsonby, seconded by fortunate dispositions in the

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Court of Vienna and the Porte, the Russian influence has sustained a signal defeat - a defeat which arms cannot retrieve, which bravado cannot efface, nor menace nor persuasion repair. The game has been played out with the cards which Russia herself had dealt; the result is, that she is further from the great stake than she was five or two years ago, and the scheme itself is exhausted. The jealousy of the German people has been awakened, and even the vanity of German princes has not lulled to rest their deep mistrust. Austria has contracted a new alliance; the public mind in England has reached a state of energetic conviction, which it has not felt on any subject since the fall of Napoleon; Asia has been alarmed—Turkey prepared; and the armies of the Caucasus have sustained the crowning misfortune of ignominious defeat. But however Russia may be baffled, we are perfectly aware that she will not lose an hour in preparing fresh instruments for fresh attempts: her means may fail her; but her object has not changed since Peter the Great first launched his boats upon the Sea of Azoff. The disgust with which all parties in England have viewed the attempt to bully Swiss cantons; the display of brigs of war on the Mexican shore; the insane frenzy of conquest which is sweeping along the African coast like an inundation in a desert; the dastardly withdrawal of Louis Philippe from the affairs of the Peninsula; and his interested attempt to add fresh delays to the settlement of the Belgian question;—all these things have so stranged the politics of France and England, that we run the risk of forgetting the danger arising from the loss of the French alliance, in our satisfaction at escaping from all participation in her disgraceful policy. But the tempter is at hand; and all our vigilance will hardly keep France from falling into the hands of Russia. The left bank of the Rhine is the object of her incessant craving—it will be offered her on the same conditions on which it was offered in 1828; the independence of Egypt, in relation with her own African possessions, is in her secret views—nothing could contribute so much to weaken the Porte, to forward the objects of Russia, and to baffle those of England. In one word, as England, Austria and Turkey are three powers essentially defensive, Russia, France and Egypt are three powers essentially offensive; yet even in their purposes of aggression they do not clash; and it is exceedingly probable that, each for his own purpose, they will combine. To baffle this combination, which would undoubtedly be fraught with terrible injury to the great interests of Europe, is now the task of English and Austrian diplomatists. They may succeed in inducing France to accede to the new commercial arrangements, but the commerce of France will never dictate her serious alliances. For this purpose we confess that we look upon the strong national feeling of the French for the Polish cause, and the reiterated pledges of the government and the Chambers to Polish nationality, as the principal point on which France and Russia are divided: and if the restoration of Poland be ever seriously contemplated by England and Austria, we do not believe that any French government could join a combination to defeat that purpose. The French people would adjure all participation in so unwise and detestable a line of policy. They would aspire to share honour and the advantage which all Europe would derive from that signal act of justice. The Polish question would thus be destined not only to furnish a high and wise object to the alliance of England and Austria, by enabling them to set real bounds to Russian ambition, and would also supply them with the aptest weapon for the defeat of Russian intrigue with France. None, certainly, can foretel what events, what success, what distresses this coming year may bring. May it not be unworthy of the times we live in; and the hopes we entertained. But, above all, whilst the orators of the day are screaming to attract the crowd, and masking their hideous egotism in the tawdry colours of faction, may it not be forgotten that interests common to all parties, and infinitely higher than the interests of any party, are at stake—the interests of England herself, which demand the vigilance, the vigour, and the union of all her sons!—*British and Foreign Review.*

THE RESULT OF RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENTS. ON INDIA.

The warlike and turbulent tribes of Rajpootna, forming the military caste of the Hindoo nation, foiled all the efforts of the Emperors of Delhi to complete their subjugation. Even now their principal sovereignties acknowledge only a slight and reluctant dependence on the British power, and would rise against it on the first appearance of a foreign standard on the Indus. During the siege of Herat they openly expressed their satisfaction at the prospect of a change of matters; and it is even strongly suspected that secret agents from several Rajpoot states communicated with the Russian envoy in the camp of Mohammed Shah. The Patans, or descendants of the Moslem conquerors, of whom thousands are scattered over the country, having no profession but arms, and prevented by pride and prejudices from entering our military service, loathe as both as strangers and infidels, whose presence and dominion in the land where they so long reigned supreme, is a perpetual stigma both on their religion and their prowess. The Mahrattae would eagerly seize the opportunity to avenge their humiliation; and the numerous predatory tribes of central India would soon swell the array of a native insurrection against that power whose rigid surveillance and omnipresent arms have supplanted

> ——the good old rule, the simple plan,
> That those should take who have the power,
> And those should keep who can.

In short, the first footing gained by a Russian or foreign army in India would be the signal for the instant realization of the state of things predicted thirteen years ago, in the event of Lord Combermere's failing before Bhurtpore, by a great and good man, whose published fragments, notwithstanding a few inaccuracies, afford almost the only clear and practical view extant of our Indian possessions, the late Bishop Reginald Heber:—"Should he fail, it is unhappily but too true that all northern and western India, every man who owns a sword, and can buy or steal a horse, from the Suttlege to the Nerbudda, will be up against us, less from disliking us than in the hope of booty." At the moment when this was written, the mob were shouting in the streets of Delhi, and before the Residency, "the rule of Company is over!" and plunderings on a small scale had already commenced in anticipation of a second victory to be gained by the defenders of the Jut capital, already triumphant over Lord Lake. The annals of the Pindarry war show how easily a marauding force, held together solely by the hope of spoil, is collected in India. The famous freebooting leader, Ameer Khan (lately dead), on being asked how he contrived to keep together the various tribes and religions found in the ranks of his motley followers, said that he always found the talismanic gathering-word *Loot* (plunder), a sufficient bond of union in any part of India; and in those devastating hordes of cavalry, the Cossacks and Bashkirs would find a smilarity, not only in habits and pursuits, but even in name, the term *Cosak* being in common use throughout the north of India to indicate a predatory horseman. An outbreak of all the independent tribes, and of the turbulent spirits, within the British territories, would be the immediate consequence of the appearance of an invader; and even if not a single foreign soldier survived to recross the Suttlege, a second Pindarry war, with years of bloodshed and suffering, would be requisite for the coercion of the revolters and the restoration of tranquillity. But the transference of the seat of war to the right bank of the Indus, and the interposition of the Punjab between it and our own possessions, will avert the possibility, as far as the present aspect of affairs enables us to judge, of this train of calamities. On the success of the Cabul expedition will probably depend the maintenance of peace on the other frontier; for whether from secret leagues and a concerted plan of operations, or from an accidental concurrence, it is certain that we are threatened on all sides. The Ghoorkhas of Nepaul who gave us so much trouble in the last war, are said to be already in motion along the north-eastern frontier; and the language held by the new usurper in Birmah is said to be so equivocal as to have rendered the concentration of a strong force in Arracan, ill as the troops can at present be spared, a matter of imperative necessity. Thus, in every direction, the war-clouds are gathering, and it is only by assuming a firm and determined attitude that we can hope to repel or divert them: a temporizing or purely defensive line of policy is now too late, and would be considered only as an indication of weakness and irresolution. The want of a comprehensive and commanding genius at the helm of Indian affairs will, however, be severely felt; and the warmest friends of Lord Auckland must admit that the present Governor-General is lamentably deficient in the powers which should enable him to grapple with so momentous a crisis. It is currently reported that, at the present juncture, when every thing depends upon promptitute and decision, both in the cabinet and the field, he has addressed despatches to the government at home, demanding instructions how to act! Would Hastings or Cornwallis have hesitated thus?—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN Mr. BACKHOUSE AND Mr. URQUHART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sheffield, Jan. 16, 1839.

Sir,—I transmit the enclosed correspondence for insertion in your columns.

The correspondence itself will explain the reason of its publication, as also that of the delay which has occurred.

As I have withdrawn the enclosures referred to in the letter dated September 2, 1838, I think it advisable to make the following statement respecting the question at issue between the Foreign-office and myself, in order that my motives may not be misunderstood in withholding documents which might be considered as an essential portion of the correspondence now published.

I have been recalled from a diplomatic post and superseded under charges sent home against me by my official chief; the charges have been withheld from me, and I have been treated as guilty.

I have been assailed by libels published as paid advertisements in the public press, in consequence of which, on my application to the Court of Queen's Bench, a rule for a criminal information has been granted and made absolute. The libel has been traced to an official source; an affidavit is of public record in the Court of Queen's Bench bringing home the authorship of such libel to my official chief, who, notwithstanding, is retained as ambassador, and thus kept beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

Against these acts of injustice (which I believe are without a parallel) I have sought no redress, I have made no complaint, and no statement of any kind, beyond that directed to the chief of the department, and intended to remain in the records of that office.

The Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, several months after these transactions, asserted in the House of Commons that a letter of mine contained falsehoods, and was a mess of misrepresentations: at the same time he refused to produce that letter, on the ground that it was a private communication. Thus at once compelled and empowered to rebut an aspersion of so grave a character, I instantly published the letter referred to, which step entailed the publication of the reply of the Minister and of my rejoinder

Beyond this publication, due to the act of the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and my affidavit in the Court of Queen's Bench, in refutation of false and calumnious statements emanating from authority, no statement of any kind has ever been made by me; I have in every way avoided any step that could give a character of personality to these events or that could be seized upon as a handle by party spirit.

I have acted solely in self-defence and under the necessity imposed upon me of rebutting calumny directed against my private character.

With regard to the correspondence now enclosed, and which has grown out of that which has already appeared, no alternative but publication is felt; but conceiving that the very letter which accuses me of misstatements, itself proves the accuracy of my statement, and that my reply, uncontradicted, is alone perfectly conclusive as to the accuracy of the statement impugned, I deem it superfluous to add the enclosures referred to in my letter dated September 2, and in this, as in former cases, limit myself strictly to rebutting the charge made against me.

Moreover, in a position of much extreme difficulty as that in which I stand, and with the chances of mistake on either hand, I must prefer to err on the side of reserve.

I am, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,

David Urquhart.

Wildbad, Wurtemberg, August 2, 1838

Sir,—I have received at this place, through the kindness of a friend in England, *The Times* newspaper of the 26th ult., containing a copy of a letter purporting to have been addressed to me by you on the 20th of the same month, but of which the original has not reached my hands.

That I was not in attendance at the Foreign-office at the date above-mentioned, but was actually on the Continent, on my way to these baths for the recovery of my health, you will doubtless have been informed long before you receive this letter; indeed, it appears from London newspapers of the 20th, that the information of my absence might have been in your possession, from that source alone, on the morning of the day on which your letter is dated, and, consequently, before it was transmitted to the Foreign-office; and I cannot but regret that a letter intended by you for immediate publication, and containing allegations respecting myself which I might feel it my duty to answer with the least possible delay, should have been addressed to me during my absence, and should have been published before it could possibly have come into my possession.

Under the existing circumstances of my absence from the Foreign-office, and of the temporary intermission of my official duties, I could not, of course, have been competent to take from this place any official notice of your letter, even if it had reached my hands. Omitting, therefore, all consideration of the letter as an official paper (and not even assuming that it will be received as such at the Foreign-office), I nevertheless feel called upon, in justice to myself individually, to take immediate notice of this publication,—just as I might do of any other newspaper insertion, avowed by its author, and containing (as this does) misstatements which I think it necessary to correct.

The particular passage of your publication of which I feel that I have reason to complain is the following:—

"As I recollect when on one occasion the period of publication of that periodical (the *Portfolio*) required a more hasty determination respecting the insertion of a despatch than could be obtained by reference to Lord Palmerston or Mr. Strangways, who were both absent from London, you, to whom I stated the difficulty, urged me to publish upon my own conviction. I replied, that not a single sheet should go from me to press without the sanction and revision of some member of the Foreign-office, giving as my grounds for so doing, the weighty responsibility involved in such a publication, extending even to the minutest detail. The recollection of this conversation has induced me to select you as the channel of this communication, because you attempted to induce me to take upon myself a responsibility of a very trifling nature indeed as connected with it, which I refused to do."

Vaguely and imperfectly as the principal allegation contained in these sentences is expressed, the passage will nevertheless, I apprehend, be understood by most readers of *The Times*, as implying (especially when taken in connexion with the paragraph which precedes it) that you had sought and obtained from me official authority to publish the paper which was the subject of your application to me.

Now, whether that paper was thereupon published or not, I really do not know: but I positively and distinctly deny that I ever uttered a word to you which was intended to imply, or which could in my opinion justify you in inferring, that I gave you authority to publish either the paper in question, or any other paper whatever in the publication called the *Portfolio*.

The occasion to which you refer, when you applied to me in consequence (as you stated) of the absence of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Strangways, was, I believe, the only occasion on which I entered into any conversation with you on the subject of your management of the *Portfolio*, whilst that publication was in progress. On that occasion you forced the subject upon me against my will; and you persevered in talking upon it, in spite of some expression of impatience which I could not conceal. Previously to that occasion I doubt whether the subject of the *Portfolio* had been more than once or twice alluded to in any of our interviews on other business; but even when it had been so alluded to by you, I had always been able, till then, to avoid continuing the conversation, on the ground that it was a subject with which I, as a member of the Foreign-office had no concern or connexion whatever; and I well remember that upon the particular occasion to which you refer in your letter, as soon as I understood the object of your visit, I again urged this view of the question upon you in the most explicit terms. I apprised you that I had no authority to take any step or to express any opinion on the subject of the *Portfolio*, and that it was my wish that you should abstain from making any communication to me upon it. I, of course, was not uninformed of what was said of that publication out of doors, or of the share which you were even then reputed to have in the management of it; but I was the more solicitous on that account, and on account also of your previous and your probable connexion with the service of the Foreign Department, to avoid any communication which might lead to misconstructios or misrepresentations on a matter in which I held that the Foreign-office ought to have no responsibility.

I could not have doubted, before I saw your publication in *The Times*, that I might, if necessary, have appealed without the slightest risk of finding any difference between us, to your recollection of the fact that what I have repeated above was the burden of all my replies to your application; that it was the beginning, the middle, and the end of all that I had to say in answer to you on that occasion; and that, in spite of the failure of my efforts to induce you to withhold the representations which you came to make, yet that from the beginning to the end of our interview I never varied from the declaration which I made at first—that I had no authority to give an official opinion on the matter you referred to me, and that such an opinion I would not give.

After this comprehensive denial of the accuracy of the impression which, as it seems to me, the extract above quoted is calculated as a whole to convey, it can hardly be necessary for me to advert to the separate passages of that extract, which contains allegations or inferences equally at variance with the intention of what I said, or with the plain meaning of my words. But I see it alleged that I "urged you to publish on your own convictions;" and further, that I "attempted to induce you to take upon yourself a responsibility" to which you objected.

Now it is very possible, and I dare say it happened, that in the course of a conversation such as you then forced upon me, and as I have now described, I might say, in repelling your attempt to impose an undue responsibility on myself, that such a responsibility, if it was to be incurred at all, ought to be incurred by you. I might say—and very probably I did—that you must decide for yourself, and according to your own discretion, as to whether you would publish that paper on which you desired my opinion and authority. But something to this effect was all that I said, and it was said in my own defence, and I distinctly and positively deny that I ever "urged you to publish" either the paper in question or any other paper, or that I expressed or even felt any wish that you should incur that responsibility. My only care was to guard against your transferring through me to the office a responsibility with which neither I nor the office had any concern. In doing this I was only performing my official duty. As to any private opinions or wishes of my own on the subject, I will only allude to them so far as to assure you, that instead of their having any tendency to induce me to suggest to you any course which might have the effect of increasing your responsibilities, they were all in favour of the discontinuance of the publication which you were engaged, and out of which alone any such responsibility could arise.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

J. Backhouse.

To. D. Urquhart, Esq.

P. S. I cannot conclude this letter without again desiring you to observe, that it is written with reference exclusively to a statement relating to me personally, which you have published in a newspaper, and that it is in no degree whatever in answer to, or even in acknowledgment of, a letter which you appear to have tranmitted to the Foreign-office.

Lymington, Hants, Sept. 2, 1838.

Sir,—It was not until the 25th ult., whilst rambling in the Isle of Wight, for the restoration of my health, that I received your letter of the 2d ult. Before replying to it, I found it necessary to refer to the correspondence which had taken place between the Foreign-office and myself at the period to which it alludes, and I have only just received from London a portion of that correspondence.

I deferred sending your letter to the newspaper in which my letter had appeared until my reply was written, and I now delay the publication of both until sufficient time has elapsed for hearing from you again, for reasons which shall be stated at the end of this letter.

My letter of July 20th was written before I was aware of your departure from London; but had I been aware of your departure before writing it, I should equally have placed your superscription upon it being that of the second member of that office to which, in reply to its chief, my letter was addressed. Your absence from London could not interfere with the use I thought proper to make of a letter of self justification, addressed to a public department; and had I addressed it to any other member of the Foreign-Office, the statements it contains respecting what occurred between me and yourself would have been the same.

The perusal of your letter of August the 2d has been to me painful beyond measure; and, entertaining the feelings of respect and esteem for your character which I hold in common with all who know you, I cannot doubt that the multiplicity of affairs in which your attention has been absorded has alone led you, whilst at a distance, and without the advantage of reference to the records of those transactions, to conceive me to have been in error, and to accuse me of misrepresentation.

After quoting a passage from my letter of July the 21st, commencing with "as I recollect, when on one occasion, the period of publication," &c., you observe, "Vaguely and imperfectly as the principal allegation contained in these sentences is expressed, the passage will, nevertheless, I apprehend, be understood by most readers of *The Times* as implying (especially when taken in connexion with the paragraph which precedes), that you had sought and obtained from me official authority to publish the paper which was the subject of your application to me."

The allegation contained in the quoted passage of my letter was explicit and concise; but it is not that here stated. It was, that I had asserted to you my determination not to to take upon myself to select any documents for publication in the *Portfolio* without the specific approval of the Foreign-office, and that no sheet should go to press until submitted to some member of the Foreign-office: this is what I alleged, this is what I repeat. It is what you do not contradict, it is what your letter not only admits, but establishes. On the occasion referred to, you at first refused to enter into the matter at all. I observed to you that in that case I should take no steps on the subject, and consequently that the publication of the *Portfolio* would be interrupted: in this embarrassment, produced solely by the necessity of furnishing materials for the progress of that periodical, you urged me to act as I thought best without reference to you: I declared that I should not proceed unless the proofs were read and approved by you. The proofs were sent to you, they were returned to me corrected by your pen, they were again returned by me to you for further consideration, and after that sent back to me for publication.

With these circumstances recalled to memory, by the repersual of your own correspondence, it is impossible for me to account for your letter of the 2d of August, except by the supposition which I have above offered; I therefore limit myself to enclosing to you copies of two notes of yours, dated January 1, 1836, which alone would suffice to establish that connexion between the Foreign-office and the *Portfolio* which your letter of the 2d of August denies.

Your personal opposition to the publication of the *Portfolio*, and your disinclination that I should be rendered liable to any responsibility through it, were unequivocal and decided; but, notwithstanding these sentiments, you did urge me to assume a responsibility which I would not incur, and which in fact you assumed by pressing it upon me.

If, as stated in your letter of August 2, you "might say, and very probably did say, you must decide for yourself, and according to your own discretion, as to whether you should publish that paper on which you desired my opinion,"—if, I say, you left it to my discretion to send to the press, or to reserve for the use of a British representative at a foreign Court, a secret despatch of a third power, you certainly did give me authority to dispose of it, & were responsible for my act.

As your letter of the 2d of August was written with the view of correcting what you then conceived to be misstatements which had appeared in print, at first conceived it to be incumbent on me to give publicity to it; but, on comparing it with the enclosed notes, I conceived that the result would not be such as you anticipated. I therefore withhold those letters to give you the opportunity of revising your opinions, and retracting the statement, which I am sure you have only made through inadvertence.

Feeling the extreme difficulty of your position, I will not conceal from you the opinion of a high legal authority, that Lord Palmerston is personally actionable for the pecuniary claims which the publishers of the *Portfolio* may be enabled to establish. Your testimony may, therefore, be called for before a jury. This communication is intended by me solely for your own information and guidance.

I am, Sir, your obedient, humble servant.

D. Urquhart.

Redburn, Lincoln, Jan. 2, 1839.

Sir,—Receiving no rely to my letter addressed to you on the 2d of September, 1838, it remains for me to publish that letter, with yours of August 2. Notwithstanding the lapse of four months, I again call your attention to the subject before I take that step.

I trust you will perceive in my past forbearance, as in my present communication, the earnest desire I feel to spare you from being involved in the embarrassment of a position which you did not comprehend, and of which certainly none of the responsibility ought to be allowed to rest on you.

In your letter of August 2nd you censured me for publishing a letter which contained a reference to our personal communications on the subject of the *Portfolia*, without having previously afforded you an opportunity for explanation or reply. In my reply of September 2d to your letter of August 2d, as I again refer, but in a far more direct and explicit manner, to the same personal communications, as I adduce documentary evidence to establish that connexion, such evidence being under your own hand, I have felt bound to allow you the most ample opportunity for explanation, reply, or refutation, before publishing that correspondence; I have even gone further; I have left it open to you, by retracting that which in an unguarded moment you have asserted, to prevent the publication altogether.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

D. Urquhart.

John Backhouse, Esq.,&c. *Times January*, 25.

In justice to Mr. Urquhart we must admit that he has, though late, completely redeemed his promise of saddling Lord Palmerston with the full responsibility, moral, political, and pecuniary, of the publication of the *Portfolio*. Never, we venture to say, did a foreign minister of England stand before Europe in so shabby and disgraceful a predicament. When Parliament meets his Lordship will be brought to a prompt reckoning. This is a question which will be sifted to the bottom in the Upper House. There are those to be found there to whom the honour and character of England are too dear to be sacrificed to the petty intrigues or imbecile vanity of my Lord Palmerston. *United Service, Gazette, Jan.* 26.

RUSSIA.

An almanack has just been published at Warsaw by order of the Emperor of Russia, which reveals many of the secrets of Muscovite policy with regard to the dynasties of Europe, which have arisen in consequence of revolutionary movements. This, according to the authority now quoted, after granting to King Louis Philippe the title of Sovereign, the almanack, in the enumeration of the members of the elder branch of the Bourbons, takes care to observe that Charles X. and the Dauphin abdicated in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux, under the title of Henry the Fifth. In the list of King Louis Philippe's children, it is remarked that although mention is made of the marriage of the Duke of Orleans with the Princess Hélène, and of the Princess Marie with the Duke of Wurtemberg, no allusion is made to the marriage of the Princess Louise with King Leopold. Belgium is not included in the list of European Powers, the Emperor Nicholas neither acknowledging Leopold as King nor the Princess as Queen. In Spain, Queen Christina is designated Regent of the kingdom, but Queen Isabella is invested simply with the title of Infanta, though that of King is not conferred upon Don Carlos. To Portugal the almanack is more favourable, Donna Maria being recognised as Queen of that country. It is to be remarked, however, that the Emperor of Russia never recognised Don Miguel as King, even when in the height of his power in Lisbon. The publication of these facts will serve to dissipate any illusion that may have been hitherto entertained on the subject of the Emperor of Russia's feelings towards France and her allies.

The following letter from Odessa of the 13th ult., quoted by the *Commerce*, is five days antecedent in date to the intelligence which we gave from the *France* on Wednesday, and is diametrically opposed to it in its contents:—

"After a short suspension, the Circassians have recommenced hostilities. By letters from Anapa we learn that, on Nov. 24th, a corps of 3000 Circassian horse of the tribes of the Abazet and Tichetsenets, commanded by the Abazian Prince, Dury Ichnil, and the Russian deserter, Petrowski, made an incursion into the plains of Alazane, where the Russians have lately established military veteran colonies, and sacked eighteen of the new villages, massacring all the men and aged women, and carrying off to their mountains the young women with all the cattle. Contrary to their custom they refrained from burning the houses, with the single exception of an old Hetman of the Cossacks, named Wiezzuline, against whom they had a rooted animosity on account of some act of treachery committed by him. The Cossacks of the Line and those of the Don, under General Orloff, marched to the assistance of the colonists, but they had scarcely come within the boundaries of the plain, than they were attacked by the Tichetsenets, and driven back with a loss in killed and wounded estimated at 4000 men. The colonists massacred are said to amount to 1500. This even has so much alarmed the Russian Generals that they have resolved to act only on the defensive, and have concentrated their forces at Tiflis, Derbent, Anapa, and Soukoum Kale. Desertion from the Russian army increases daily; the regiment of Imeretia alone has thus lost no fewer than 240 men between October 1st and November 29th.—In Georgia discontent has risen to a great height. In many parts of this province the inhabitants have murdered the Taxgatherers and the soldiers who endeavoured to protect them. The Governor-General has called in a numerous body of Don Cossacks to keep the malcontents in awe. The Cossacks of the Black Sea, although considered to be the most faithful and the bravest troops of the whole army, have been kept at a distance from the line of the Caucasus, because it has been found that they have a strong repugnance to act against the Circassians,—It is positively stated that a distinguished Polish Officer of high rank, whose name for the present we are obliged to suppress, is on his way to the Circassians, by whom he has been invited to lead them against the Russians. He is said to be accompanied by several other officers. General Grablec has sent off an express from Anapa to Saint Petersburg, demanding a considerable reinforcement of troops."

A letter from the frontiers of Russia of the 28th ult., quoted by the *Swabian Mercury*, mentions a note having been delivered by the British ambassador, the Marquis of Clanricarde, to the Russian Cabinet, in which his excellency states, that the Indian expedition to support the Shah of Afghanistan against the usurpers of his power, has not been caused by any spirit of hostility against Persia; and that this latter power is considered by the Cabinet of St. James, as the offensive and defensive ally both of Russia and England. ---*Galignani's Messenger, Jan.* 12.

EGYPT.

The *National* publishes a letter from Alexandria of the 26th ultimo, denouncing a scheme of Mehemet Ali for eluding the commercial treaty lately concluded with the Port by England and France. The Viceroy it appears, who is the proprietor of the entire of Egypt, had made over to his children 90,000 feddams of ground in Lower Egyyt, that is to say, all the lands fit for the cultivation of cotton. Upper and Central Egypt were about to be disposed of in a similar manner, in favour of the creatures and devoted partisans of the Pasha; "and thus it is," observes the *National*, "that he means to abolish monopolies and execute the treaty. Mehemet will then be the governing Sovereign of Egypt, and his family and creatures its nominal proprietors, and, as such, at liberty to do what they please with its produce, which they will sell only on the orders of an occult master—the Pasha o Egypt." The correspondent of the *National* adds that "Mehemet Ali has no regard for the European, consuls, Boghos Bey, who governs in his absence, had been guilty of the grossest rudeness towards the Consul-General of France, whose despatches he did not even condescend to open. It was usual, when the foreign representatives waited on Abbas Pasha, the son of Mehemet, to present them with a pipe. That honour had been of late withheld from them. Any man acquainted with Turkish manners kno ws that no greater insult could be offered than this." The Pasha, by the last accounts, was at Kastoum, but it was believed that, instead of proceeding to the famous gold mines, he would visit the country bordering on Abyssinia, and endeavours to gain over the chiefs, who were engaged in a war with Crouchoud Pasha, on the frontiers of Sennaar. Ibrahim Pasha was said to keep near the coast of Syria to be ready to sail for Egypt, in the event of his fathers death. He fears the ambition of. Abbas Pasha, his nephew, who is said to have entered into a secret league with Mustapha, the powerful Pasha of Candia, to secure to himself the succession. "Abbas Pasha has besides," continues the correspondent of the *National*, "numerous partisans in Cairo and is very actively labouring to acquire now supporters. At the death of Mehemet Ali, Egypt will become the theatre of a sanguinary civil war, and the so much boasted civilization will be drowned in a deluge of blood." Such, at least, was the impression of the correspondent of the *National*.---*Times, Jan.* 25.

SIR JOHN MILBANKE.

Sir John Millbank who was lately taken into custody for stabbing Mr. Pocock solicitor at the Odd Fellow's ball in Southampton has been fully committed to Winchester jail to take his trial at the March Assizes. Mr. Pocock was very averse to any proceedings being taken against Sir John, but others thought proper to take the matter up and it has assumed a very serious appearance. Mr. Pocock is not in any danger from the wound.--(Herald.)

The Outrage in a Ball-room.---The following additional particulars of the late frances at Salisbury are given in the *Hamshire Independent*:—

Sir John Milbanke underwent two examinations, at which Mr. Pocock refused to attend as witness against Sir John; but as the Magistrates refused to take bail until Mr. Pocock appeared, on Monday that gentleman attended, and gave evidence in the case. He was evidently a reluctant witness, and would not say one syllable more than the nature of the interrogatories absolutely required. He had no conversation with Sir John until a country-dance was called for, He (witness) was not one of those who made such a call, but there was a clapping of hands in approval. Sir John then came up to him, and said that it was his duty to direct the band, and that if he and the gentlemen who were with him did not like the arrangements, they might have their money returned, and quit the room. At the conclusion of this altercation, Sir John told witness that he did not know him, and was not desirous of his acquaintance; to which witness replied, that he was equally unambitious of acquaintance with him, and did not know whether to call it the honour or the pleasure of his acquaintance Witness spoke warmly; he then walked away. Sir John afterwards came up to him; witness did not know what time had interposed between the conversation related and this occurrence; it might be an hour, or half an hour, or a quarter of an hour. At this juncture he felt a blow, but did not see who dealt it; it took effect in the neck and came from his left side; several persons were sitting in front of him at the time, but his head being turned the other way, he could not see from whence the blow proceeded; it did not occur to him that he had been struck with any sharp instrument. On finding that he was wounded, he believed he said, I am stabbed; he then went to the fire-place and seized the poker; he did so with the intention of striking Sir John, but it was taken from him; he acted under the impression that it was Sir John who had inflicted the wound; that impression was general, arising from the circumstances altogether. Some time after, he said, "you know, Sir John, you have stabbed me." Sir John said, "You had better go and get it dressed, and we will settle about it to morrow;" witness then left Sir John, and went to a room set apart for his use, as a dressing-room, where witness had his wound dressed; he afterwards met Sir John in a room within the bar of the Rose and Crown. Sir John took him by the hand and said, 'It was quite an accident; I am very sorry for it; I did not intend to hurt you." Witness then went to bed, previous to which, however, Sir John promised to call the next day. After other witness had been examined, whose testimony, however, threw no additional light on the affair, the Magistrates committed the prisoner on the capital charge of "stabbing with intent to kill;" and decided that no bail could be accepted. The prisoner was then removed to the Town Gaol, and it was immediately determined to apply for a Judge's order to admit of bail. Accordingly application was made in the Bail Court, in London, on Wednesday, and this morning (Monday) the application to the Bail Court was renewed, and as neither the prosecutor nor the committing Magistrates opposed the liberation of Sir John Milbanke, he was admitted to bail in a sum of £1,000, and four sureties of £250 each.

The Beam in our own Fyes.---What a treasure would the case of the Odd Fellows of Salisbury have been to our Tory writers if it had occurred in the United States, when, at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Ball of the Loyal United Craven and Nelson Lodge of Odd Fellows, which took place at Salisbury, Sir J. Milbanke according to the papers, on some dispute occurring, stabbed one of the Terpsichoreans, a Mr. Pocock, with a dagger, in the neck. It appears that Sir John Milbanke was officiating as Master of the Ceremontes, and that it was in maintaining his character, as regulator of the decorums, that he thought proper to cut Mr. Pocock's throat. Mr. Pocock, who so narrowly escaped with his life, does not, it seems, intend to prosecute, Sir John Milbank having explained that he meant him no sort of harm. These persons, certainly, are worthy of the Society of "*Odd* Fellows." The constable, after all, knew what he was about when he refused to take a "gentleman" into custody. The end of the affair shows that he had only a corrected notion of gentlemanly impunity. For the future, we hope that the Master of the Ceremonies will wear his dagger outwardly, so as to give gentlemen to understand more clearly what they have to expect if they wish for quadrilles when Sir John's heart is set on a country dance. Indeed, it might be as well to put up a written notice, that any gentleman who calls for one dance when the Master of the Ceremonies wishes for another will instantly have his throat cut! Had such a case as this happened in the United States, what a theme it would have afforded for animadversion? What a state of socity would have been inferred from the circumstance of one gentleman (and he the elect *arbiter elegantiarum*) stabbing another in a ball-room, for two or three words of difference about a dance. Or, bringing the case nearer home, had it occurred in Ireland, and had the dagger struck the caroted artery, and caused the instant death of Mr. Pocock, what would Lords Oxmantown and Charleville have said of the matter? Would they not have traced it directly to O'Connell agitation?---*Examiner, Jan.* 21.

The *Observer* of yesterday says:---Sir John Peniston Milbanke, who is charged with having used a dagger in a ball-room, was, born in 1775, and is consequently 64, years of age; he succeeded his uncle, Sir Ralph Noel, in 1825, the former leaving an only daughter, the Dowager Lady Byron. Sir John's aunt was the late Viscountess Melbourne, mother to the Prime Minister. The Baronet has several sons, the eldest of whom, Mr. John Noel Milbanke, is secretary of Legation to the Germanic Confederation. Sir John Milbanke is first cousion to the Dowager Countess Cowper, to Viscounte Melbourne, the Dowager Lady Noel Byron, and to the Countess of Lovelace. The family of Milbanke was raised to the baronetage in 1665.---*Courier.*--*Jan.* 21.

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